FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

RELIEF FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

IN ROBESON COUNTY.

AT February Term, 1863, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Robeson county, the following persons were appointed Committees in their respective Districts for distributing the fund for the relief of the families of soldiers in the service of the Confederate States from Robeson county; that the Committee consist of three from each Captain's District as follows:

Alfordsville District—M McRae, D H McLean, Sion Alford.

Thompson's District—Jas D Bridgers, John Taylor, Jas C McKeller

White House District—Henry F Pitman, Graddy H Floyd, Everitt N Nance

Sterling's Mills District—Allen Wafters, Giles Williams, Francis Floyd.

Sealey's District—Moore T Sealey, Henry T Pope, John T Pope.

Lumberton District—John R Carter, Charles Ivey, T J Morisey.

Wishart's District—Eli Wishart, Uriah Pitman, Wm Smith.

Howellsville District—William Kinlaw, John C Sinclair, Henry B Howell.

Humphrey's District—Warren Williams, Alex Humphrey, H H Ellis.

St Paul's District—William Davis, Neill McNeill, D M Currie.

Lumber Bridge District—Alex McMillan, John McInnis, Angus McDonald.

Watson's District—Dan'l S Morrison, John Leach, Alex Purcell.

Smith's District—Edmund Lilly, John P Smith, Dan'l McNeil, R S.

McCrimmon's District—A H Currie, Norman McCrimmon, David Currie.

Back Swamp District—D C McIntyre, Jacob Thompson, James P Barnes.

And it was further ordered by the Court, that the Committees above named, appoint one of their number above named to act as Chairman of the same, whose duty it shall be to report quarterly to the County Commissioner, the number of indigent soldiers' families within their respective Districts, giving the name of the head of each family, with the number of persons in the same; and that said Committee report on the 4th day of April, in Lumberton

W. J. BROWN,
Commissioner for Robeson Co.

March 10, 1863. 11*3tpd

CLINTON, N. C., February 16, 1863.

IN consideration of the high prices of medicines, and, in fact, of every product of the country, the Physicians of Sampson county find it necessary to increase their original rate of charges. They would respectfully appeal to all, to pay cash at least for medicines and prescriptions, and a settlement of their accounts every six months. It is impossible to practice medicine at this time successfully, without money to buy the necessary articles. The following are the rates proposed: Mileage, One Dollar per mile, Prescription, One Dollar, and an advance upon medicines that shall cover the cost of their enhanced value.

H A. BIZZELL.
J. C. MONK.
D. REID PARKER.
W. I. THOMPSON.
C. T. MURPHY.
A. HOLMES.
A. M. LEE.
W. G MICKS.
GEO. W. MOSELEY.
I. M. HOBBS.

March 7, 1863. 11-4t

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the night of the 7th, from Hamptonville, Yadkin county, my two negro men WASH and ROBERT. Wash is about 6 feet high, copper colored, weighs about 160 or 170 lbs., has two upper front teeth out and is 26 years old, is loud spoken and has an impudent look; he wears small whiskers; had on when he left a low black hat; had with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Robert is 21 years old, is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs., is almost black, has a shy look, though rather pleasant manners and countenance; had on when he left a black cap and a suit of home-made linsey; took with him a grey blanket and a bundle of clothing. Said negroes were raised in Fayetteville, N. C., and as they have relatives there it is probable they will try to return. I will pay $75 for their apprehension and delivery to James Evans, Esq., Fayetteville N C., or $50 if confined in any jail so that I can get them.

M. E. COWLES.

March 18. 12tf1tsw*cje

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years, dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of my boy WESLEY; or for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring or concealing said boy; or $10 to any person who may kill him. Said boy is supposed to be lurking in the counties of Bladen and Columbus. Said boy Wesley is stout built, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark copper color, and about 25 years of age. HENRY BULLOCK, Jr.

Leesville, Robeson county, March 13, 1863. 11-*3m

DEPOSITORY C. S. A.,

FAYETTEVILLE, March 21, 1863.

ALL TREASURY NOTES not bearing interest, dated prior to 1st December 1862, will be funded at this Office in Eight per cent. Bonds up to the 22d April next, after which date they can only be funded in Seven per cent.

All Treasury Notes not bearing interest which bear date subsequent to the 1st December, 1862, are entitled to be funded in Seven per cent. Bonds.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Depositary.

13-t22dA

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1863.

INDISCRETIONS OF THE PRESS.—There are many things that ought not to be printed. An Editor of a newspaper deserves more credit for what he keeps out of his paper than for what he puts in it. We have very often of late had occasion, we regret to say, to apply these Editorial maxims, not only on account of most unfortunate and ill-timed crimination and recrimination of a portion of the North Carolina press, involving charges of wholesale disloyalty, but also on account of information given to the enemy calculated to encourage them as much as a great victory would do. We allude particularly to the publication of and comments upon recent unfortunate occurrences at High Point and Salisbury, in this State, and at Atlanta, Geo. Can any possible good come of such publications? We cannot perceive it. But they will be sweet morsels to the yankees, feeding their only hope of subjugating us.

We appeal to our brethren of the press, of all old parties, for the sake of the great cause, and for the sake also of their own personal and political standing and influence, to cease wrangling, to forbear from making charges of unfaithfulness, against individuals or classes, and to turn their thoughts towards the encouragement of the public mind, the strengthening of the public heart, the unity of all Southrons in favor of the South, and the prosecution of a war only against the common enemy. There is no yankee party at the South, no union party, no reconstruction party. It is dreadfully unjust to say that there is. It is inconceivably encouraging to the yankees to say so. Pray, therefore, do not thus encourage them. There will be time enough when we achieve our independence to indulge in all that sort of vituperation; and then it can only hurt him who charges it, and possibly him or them charged. Now it hurts the whole Confederacy, damages its prospects of success, and serves nobody but the yankees any good purpose.

The following article from a late Richmond Whig is timely, and worthy of serious thought. Other papers besides one or two in Richmond might be included among those thus thoughtlessly giving aid and comfort to the enemy:—

DELUSIVE HOPES OF THE ENEMY.

To the Editor of the Whig:—I have just had a conversation with a very intelligent gentleman from Washington: from this and other sources, which I regard as entirely trust-worthy, I learn that the North are building strong hopes on their ability to *starve out* the Confederacy. They really believe that this is possible, and are shaping their measures accordingly. This we know to be simply ridiculous; for however the presence of large armies and the abundance of money may result in the enhancement of prices at certain points, there is not the slightest danger that our enemies will be gratified by witnessing a famine, or any approach to it, in any of the Southern States. There are, even now, supplies enough—and the approaching harvest will give us an abundance of everything. Still; it is the *duty* of every farmer to do his utmost by cultivating bread-stuffs and raising cattle, sheep and hogs, to render that *abundance certain*, and place beyond a peradventure the question of subsistence. The man who cannot serve in the army is doing the next best thing when he aids to sustain those who are periling their lives on the battle ground.

But my main design in addressing you this note is, to call attention to two important facts in this connexion. The first is, as I gather from the source to which I have referred above, *that the Northern people lay great stress on certain articles which have recently appeared in one or two of the Richmond papers*, (and I need not be more specific,) in whose declarations respecting the difficulties and dangers of the South on the subject of supplies, they profess to derive great encouragement; and openly declare that *"if they cannot whip us they can starve us!"*

The other point to which I wish to advert is, the assurance, I am credibly informed, which is felt by the Commissary Department, of its entire ability to supply our armies with all that is necessary. This assurance is confidently expressed, and ought to be sufficient to allay apprehension, if any is really entertained on that point.

Will it not, therefore, be much better if some of our Editors, instead of indulging in speculations which are idle except in their evil tendency, would address themselves to the better task of convincing our humane and philanthropic neighbors that they can *neither beat nor "starve us"* into submission—that we can and will, at all hazards, secure our Independence—and as to the rest of the world, so to them, we will be, in the words of Jefferson—"enemies in war, in peace friends!"

VERBUM SAP.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—Perhaps no couny in North Carolina has been more slandered by paper- and politicians of the Richmond Enquirer stamp than Forsyth. Yet it may be doubted if any county in the State or in any State has done more for the cause, taking into the account the number of volunteers furnished, the number of lives sacrificed, the contributions to the clothing and subsistence of the troops, and especially to the support of soldiers' families at home. Of this last item we have just had an opportunity to see something of the workings of the enlarged system of liberality adopted by the county, and organized and managed by E. A. Vogler, Esq. President of the Board of Sustenance of the county. He has 17 Sub-Agents, one in each Captains' district in the county, whose business it is to see that every soldier's family is provided for and does not suffer. He buys provisions to be distributed through them. He laid in a large supply of flour, bacon, &c. before prices advanced; he procured salt from the State works and from Virginia; lately he bought 10,000 bushels of corn in the Eastern part of the State; bought all the pork he could find last winter and had it butchered and cured. And to consume all this he has some 1200 persons looking to him for bread and meat. He has printed tickets, furnishing evidence on honor of the members in family, wants, &c., upon which aid is granted monthly in proportion to need, endorsed upon the ticket as granted, either with or without pay as circumstances require. In this way soldiers' families often fare better than persons who have plenty of money but can't find provisions to buy with it.

Recently, Messrs. F. & H. Fries, who had been much imposed upon by applicants for cotton yarns pretending to purchase for soldiers' families, have generously agreed to supply Mr. Vogler at $3 50 per bunch, and he supplies soldiers' families at the same price upon the evidence of his District agents.

The whole arrangements of Mr. Vogler show that he has devoted his time and his own means, liberally; and his liberality has secured the co-operation of all near him—his County Court, his District agents, Messrs. Fries, and in short the whole community. Other counties might do well to take a good many leaves out of Mr. Vogler's book.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.—A woman with a child in her arms and leading another, applied to the proprietor of one of our factories a few days ago for some yarn, representing herself to be the wife of a soldier in the army. She received at once an order on the Superintendent at the mill for two bunches, of course at the very lowest price. At the mill the Superintendent knew her to be a single woman, with no husband or children, and that she had *borrowed* the children, to enable her to get the yarn to sell again at nearly three times as much as she paid for it.

THE NEWBERN EXPEDITION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, March 17.

Messrs. Editors: Having accompanied the main column in the recent advance upon Newbern, I can give you some particulars which you may not find elsewhere.

It is generally understood that it was only a strategic movement to cover an attack elsewhere, and yet I suppose, if all the parts of the plan so well conceived had been carried out successfully, Newbern would have been entered.

At the same time Gen. D. H. Hill, with Daniel's brigade, advanced by the Lower Trent road, Gen. Pettigrew advanced on the north side of the Neuse, and attacked Barrington Heights opposite Newbern; also Gen. Robertson's cavalry cut the railroad below Newbern.

We left Kinston Thursday, and after marching through mud and water, reached our picket lines, 17 miles, in good time. It was then 12 miles to the enemy's picket station, Deep Gully, but it was necessary to move cautiously, and besides a heavy blockade of trees had to be cut out by the pioneers. At the Gully which is 8 or 10 miles from Newbern, there was some sharp skirmishing, in which Capt. McKellar's cavalry company of your county took an active part. Here let me remark, this company is an honor to the section in which it was raised, and will yet reflect greater honor. The Captain is bold and daring, but not to rashness, and he is remarkably courteous in his manners; his men are good material and will follow where he leads. Lts. Nott and McFadyen have also the appearance of brave and firm men, and will make their mark

This company was in the advance, supported by two companies of the 45th under Maj. Thruston, and two of Maj. Nethercut's battalion. Capt. McKellar was unacquainted with the exact position of the Gully, but wishing to capture their pickets, he made a dash on them, when he found himself within 50 yards of the enemy's breastworks. He could but fire on the pickets and wheel, which he did without the hurt of a single man, although they received a heavy fire from the enemy's breastworks. He then fell back upon his support, a mile distant, when the enemy sent out two companies of infantry, but these soon retreated hastily, after exchanging two or three rounds with Majs. Thruston and Nethercut's men. It was almost sundown when the main column came up, but Gen. Hill, with his usual readiness, prepared to take the picket station, which, besides being across a stream with precipitous banks and only spanned by a narrow bridge, was thought to be heavily fortified. A section of Capt. Graham's Battery first cleared the woods in front, when two companies of the 43d Regiment, by a circuitous route, reached a point near the bridge; for a moment the enemy turned their fire on them, but after a cheer they rushed across the stream and into the breastworks. The enemy having previously cut down the bridge, the charge was impeded, which gave time for the enemy to escape, carrying their arms and the single gun which was there, but leaving knapsacks and blankets.

The next day, Saturday the 14th, which was also the anniversary of the taking of Newbern, we expected a pitched battle. About daylight we heard Gen. Pettigrew open grandly, but it only continued a short time. Still Gen. Hill dared the foe, even advancing more than a mile beyond the Gully with artillery. But they would not show themselves in force and the picket firing resulted in the loss on our side of one wounded on Friday and four on Saturday.

Gen. Hill displayed as usual due caution in his movements and great coolness on the field. I trust yet he will have the pleasure of seeing the enemy driven from our soil under his leadership.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON, March 14, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Will you return our thanks through your paper to the Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity for promptly answering all calls for clothing and comforts for the soldiers; and I am glad to say that our old and esteemed friend Mrs. J. H. Hawley has been quite a large private contributor; she has bestowed bountifully of everything that would add to the comfort of the soldier. Ladies, you have by your united energies touched a chord in the soldier's heart that will vibrate and arouse into action all energies and perseverance in expelling the foe from our native soil. The soldiers' guns and swords are prepared not merely to defend our country's rights, which is glorious; but after numerous acts of the blackest character have been perpetrated by our foe upon some of our sisters, wives or mothers, we feel that it is most glorious to defend the ladies, those noble patriotic ladies of our dear sunny South; and we, with all the bitterness of an exterminating spirit that man can possess, will wield our sword as long as the black banner of our enemy waves over our land and you are made to mourn for your brave and noble sons.

A SOLDIER of Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—My son Joseph Haltom was a volunteer in the 34th Regiment N. C. Troops, and went to Virginia and has not been heard from since last October. I wish you to ask any and all persons in Virginia and North Carolina if they know anything of him. If any person knows I would be very grateful if they will write to me at Troy, Montgomery county, N. C. I wish to know if my son is dead or alive, as I have not heard from him in so long; please ask all the Editors in Virginia and North Carolina to publish the same and you will oblige your friend.

SARAH HALTOM.

March 19, 1863.

CORN AT ONE DOLLAR.—A correspondent in Robeson county writes us as follows:—

"I see you sometimes publish the names of those who sell provisions to soldiers' families at reduced prices. There is a gentleman near Laurinburgh, Richmond county, who has a crib of Corn which he sells only to soldiers' families, and will take no more than one dollar per bushel. The whole crib of Corn is to be sold in this way. The gentleman to whom I allude is J. W. Roper, Esq."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Ferguson Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 5th, Samuel M. Williams of Co. A, 21st Reg't, in his 21st year, from Stokes county.

In 28th year of his age, in Camp near Kinston, March 3d, of typhoid pneumonia, W. C. Hubbard, of Co. A, 53d Reg't.

In Petersburg, 4th Jan'y, Mr. John T. Ramsour, of the 55th Reg't, in the 22d year of his age.

In Petersburg, 31st Dec., E. T. Batten.

In Rowan county, 5th inst., John A. Rose, of the 5th Reg't. Also, on the 14th inst. Dr. James W. Shinn, O. S. Co. B, 4th Regt., in the 29th year of his age.

In Richmond, 6th inst., Wm. G. Bryan, Jr, of the 2d Reg't, from Newbern, aged 29.

At Rock Island Factory, 5th Jan'y, H. M. Dixon, a member of Co. H, 11th Reg., aged 19 years.

HIGH PRICES.—The highest prices yet obtained in these days of high prices were paid for articles at some large cargo sales in Richmond last week. The goods sold were brought from Nassau to some Southern port and transported to Richmond by railroad. Quere: if the Government work so taxes the railroads that corn cannot be carried (not for speculators) for consumers, how do Richmond speculators induce the roads to carry their cargoes of blockade goods, which we were all better without?

THE REASON WHY.—"A Ship Owner" in Liverpool, England, writes to the London Standard as follows, showing a correct appreciation of the yankee character:

"No doubt every one is surprised that the navy which boasts that it "can whip all creation," and can catch so many blockade-runners, cannot catch the Alabama. Shall I tell you the reason why? It would not pay—and besides, they might catch a Tartar! Whereas, capturing English steamers, even in their own waters, is a profitable business, and the yankees are growing rich under it."

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th of March, 1863, by Rev. Hector McNeill, the Rev. JOHN H. COBLE and Miss FANNIE, second daughter of Malcom Purcell, Esq., all of Robeson county.

At the residence of Dr. H. B. Marley, in Chatham county, N. C., on the 17th inst., by the Rev Enoch Crutchfield, Mr. J. WESLEY McPHERSON, of Alamance county, to Miss EUGENIA H. WATSON, of Chatham.

The Yankees at Tuscumbia, Ala.—The Editor of the Tuscumbia North Alabamian, whose office was plundered by the yankees in their late visit to that place, writes an account of the yankee doings there. We extract:—

The enemy camped in and around the public square, tore the fencing from around fine private residences for firewood, picketed their horses in the front yards among flowers and shrubbery. The yankee commander took up his quarters in the fine residence of Dr. L. C. Chisholm; his officers broke open closets and pantries and helped themselves. Every corn-crib and smoke-house in the neighborhood was forced open, the camp was strewn with flour, bacon, preserve and pickle jars, ladies' dresses, infants' clothing, and every imaginable kind of plunder. Before morning nearly every residence in town had been gutted, ladies pulled out of bed and searched, money, watches, plate, jewelry, forcibly taken; as fast as one set would leave a house another would come in, and the same search gone over with. Officers vied with the privates, every one seemed to be trying to act worse than his predecessor. The male citizens, if they remonstrated, were hurried to prison.

The churches were vilely polluted, organs smashed, carpets torn up, and the flag of the "best Government the world ever saw" hoisted in triumph over the church steeple. Now these things were not the work of a few; all were at it. Col. Cornyn, upon being remonstrated with for allowing such things, replied: "I don't care a damn what my men do." The vilest gestures and language were used towards ladies; acts were committed which I cannot shock your readers by mentioning. Wednesday morning, after the commander had let his men get all the money and valuables in the town by the knock-down-and-drag-out method, he played another game, his last and biggest trump. Here it is, a *fac simile* of several that were served upon citizens of the town and neighborhood:

HEADQUARTERS 1st BRIGADE,
Major General F. P. Blair's Division,
Tuscumbia, Ala., Feb 28, 1863.

The United States Government having ordered assessments to be made on the wealthy citizens of the States now in rebellion against said Government, I have ordered an assessment upon your property to the amount of —— dollars, payable immediately

You are, therefore, commanded to pay over to Maj. W. H. Lusk, Paymaster of this Brigade, the above sum, or the same will be collected from you at the sacrifice of your property.

FLORENCE M. CORNYN,
Col. 10th Mo. Cav., Comd'g Brigade.

The lowest assessment that I have heard of under this edict, was $500, the highest $5,000. One gentleman, Mr. William Warren, for failing to pay his assessment, was carried off.

I should have mentioned before that all the stores in town were entered, and what the devils did not want they threw out in the muddy streets. To our inexpressible relief the scoundrels left town on Wednesday afternoon, taking with them about fifty bales of cotton, all the mules and horses they could find, and as many negroes as they could force off, about sixty in all. They took the plantation teams to haul the cotton.

Yankee Cotton Planting.—The Yankees are disgusted already with their experiment in cotton growing by "contraband" labor. Gen. Hunter, who especially champions the negro movement, has put his Port Royal settlement to raising corn, instead of cotton. The N. Y. Tribune says:

One of the reasons for the change is the discrepancy between the financial profits of last year's cotton crop, and the government capital invested in it. It is true, uncontrollable meteorological causes had most to do with the unsatisfactory result; but in the present straitened condition of the national finances, it is well argued, similar investments of uncertain promise must be discountenanced."

The N. Y. Argus adds:

"It is stated that every pound of cotton produced by the negroes at Beaufort, has cost the government twenty dollars per pound.

"Thus everything these philanthropists promised us has failed—every effort in the way of war, every enterprise of peace. The negro was to rush to the rescue of our arms—but he did not! He was to sustain and feed our armies; but he is a burthen on them. He was to supply the North with free labor cotton! He fails in that. He is now to be sent to raising corn, as if that must not still more surely fail."

Yankee Account of Van Dorn's Prisoners.—A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Franklin, Tenn., March 8, gives the following in relation to the late fight at Thompson's Station:

Col. Coburn, commanding the forces, surrendered the command in person to Gen. Forrest, who gave him an escort to ride over the field and look after the wounded.

The 22d Wisconsin lost 159 privates and commissioned officers; the 19th Michigan lost 454 privates and commissioned officers; the 33d Indiana 440 privates and commissioned officers; the 85th Indiana lost 260 privates and commissioned officers. Total, 1313 officers and privates.

Whitworth Guns made at Augusta.—A Georgia paper says: The new pieces of ordnance made at the Government Foundry and Machine Works in Augusta, were exhibited on Broad street, in front of Col. Rains' office, on Monday. The Chronicle says they are formidable looking guns, highly finished and seemingly perfect in all respects. The Whitworth attracted considerable attention from the novelty of its construction.

Transportation—How it is Done—Speculators vs. Railroad Men.—The Columbus (Mississippi) Republic has the following:

A little incident came to our knowledge of a certain party, who had purchased a large amount of wool and a trifle over one thousand dollars' worth of sugar. The wool was especially valuable and the sugar was also to be got through. After some manœuvre on the part of the owner, he got a car and loaded it up, paying handsomely for the same, putting the sugar in sacks. When the car came to be switched on the track, the switchman demanded his part, and received, we believe, $40. Soon after the engineer came along and declared that he never would take that wool and sugar through without half the sugar. It was given him. Soon after the conductor came along, and stated that the wool could go, but he must have the other half of the sugar. There was no appeal, and the other half followed the first. The wool came through. The owner had also paid freight in advance for both wool and sugar.

Take Care of your Commas.—A New York paper, in announcing the wreck of a vessel near the Narrows, says:

"The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned three-fourths of the cargo and the Captain's wife."

Congress.—The House of Representatives are understood to have about matured the tax bill, which they have had for some time under consideration in secret session. The principal alteration we have heard of in the bill as originally reported, and of which we gave a summary at the time, consists in raising the general *ad valorem* tax from one to two per cent. The bill will probably go to the Senate early this week.

The Conference Committee of the two Houses on the Impressment Bill are said to have agreed upon a plan, embodying the essential features of both the House bill and the substitute offered by Mr. Wigfall in the Senate. Impressments are authorized to be made to meet exigencies of an army in the field, under the regulations prescribed by the House bill; but for the purpose of accumulating supplies, Mr. Wigfall's scheme of a Board of Appraisers, who shall, every two months or oftener, frame a schedule of prices, is adopted.

The next important measure to be disposed of will probably be the Exemption question. A bill to regulate this matter has already passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House—with a substitute submitted, transferring the whole power of exemption to the President.

After this matter is ended, it is believed there is no other subject of sufficient importance much to prolong the session. Accordingly, we see a resolution has been offered in the Senate providing for an adjournment on the 6th April.

Richmond Whig.

South Carolina Conference.—We are indebted to the Rev. D. J. Simmons for a copy of the Minutes of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church for the year ending December, 1862, and extract some statistical information which may be interesting to some of our readers.

Within the bounds of this Conference there are 34,850 white members (in "full communion") and 3,311 probationers, (on trial. 41,020 colored members, and 5631 probationers. The two Districts in North Carolina contain the largest number of white members, viz: Lincolnton 5,608, Wadesboro' 5,504. Charleston District has the smallest number of white members, 2,034. Columbia District contains the largest number of colored members, 8,508, and Spartanburg the smallest number, 1,961.

There are 324 Sunday Schools, 1,795 teachers, and 8,341 scholars, with 35,779 volumes in Library. [It is a matter to be regretted that the report shows a decrease in Sunday School scholars of 5,896 since last year. The churches of all denominations ought to give more diligent attention to their Sunday-schools. We first learned to read in a Sunday-school, and we feel anxious that all little boys and girls should attend Sunday school.]

During the past year $16,781 26 were collected for Missions, $377 30 for Sunday-schools, and $5,020 for superannuated Preachers and the widows and orphans of preachers.

The next Conference is to be held in Sumter, S. C. The time to be fixed by the Bishops.

Charlotte Democrat.

Statesville Railroad.—The Railroad from this place to Statesville (called the Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Railroad, because it was first chartered to run to Jonesboro', Tenn., and thence to the Ohio River,) is now completed as we announced last week. This Road will be of great convenience to the country between this point and Statesville, passing as it does through one of the finest sections of Mecklenburg and Iredell; and, indeed, the country beyond Statesville will find it convenient for those wishing to travel South, if not in the way of transporting goods and produce.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Bonds.—$15,000 Mecklenburg County Bonds in Bonds of $1,000 each, were sold at auction in this place on Saturday last at $111 50 to $115, one bringing $116 50. Bearing 6 per cent interest. At the same time a negro woman, aged 24, and two children aged 6 and 7 years, sold for $3.610.

Charlotte Democrat.

Railroad Stock.—Several shares of stock in the N. C. Railroad were sold at auction in Salisbury last week at $89 to $95 per share, being a considerable advance on any previous sale.—*Ib.*

Messrs. Linebarger & Co. lost six or eight hundred bales of Cotton by fire at their Factory in Gaston county, on Wednesday night last.—*Ib.*

Promoted.—Captain Thomas Sparrow, of Beaufort county, has been promoted to a Majority in the 10th Regiment N. C. Troops.

From Nassau.—The steamer Antonica, Capt. Robert Thayer, from Nassau, which place she left on Tuesday, 17th inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings a valuable assortment of goods consigned to Messrs. John Fraser & Co. The Nassau papers contain nothing of interest.

Charleston Courier, 24th.

Horse Stealing and Romance.—In Judge Lyons' Court, yesterday, a man named Albert W. St. Clair was convicted of horse-stealing, and booked for three years in the penitentiary. St. Clair was also under indictment for forging the name of Mrs. Fanny Mathias to a written permission for him to marry her daughter; but in this case a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney for the Commonwealth. The prisoner's future moments of solitude will doubtless be spent in reflecting upon the fickleness of woman's nature; for he married the young lady in question, who has since run away with the man who made oath, before the Clerk of the Hustings Court, that the signature of the mother was genuine.—*Whig.*

Worth Considering.—Suppose, says the Tallahassee *Floridian*, planters plant largely of cotton and the corn crops should prove insufficient to feed the army and the people, who will starve first, the men in the army or the planter and his slaves? In plainer words, will not the government seize the corn in the planter's crib, and the pork in his smoke house, rather than see the soldiers starve?

The Cheapest Food.—The cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is *beans*. Prof. Liebig says that pork and beans form a compound of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans and half a pound of pork will feed a small family for a day with good strengthening food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal for forty men.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings

WILL be given in exchange for CORN and PEAS at the *Beaver Creek Factory*; and will, if desired by the purchasers, sell for *CASH* One-Half as much more yarns and sheetings as the corn and peas amount to.

J. H. HALL, Ag't.

Feb'y 18. 5*6t

From the North.—RICHMOND, March 24.—Northern dates to the 21st have been received. The news is of less than the usual little interest. Gen. Burnside had gone to Fort Monroe, and his army was expected at Hilton Head on the S. C Coast. The New York House of delegates by a tie vote had refused to investigate the arbitrary arrests in that State. Rebel Guerillas had captured a train of cars in Tennessee, and the Yankees had recaptured it. The rebel privateer Retribution had captured a ship laden with molasses off the Bahamas. Gold closed at 154½; exchange 170.

Foreign advices are to the 6th inst. A Confederate loan of 60,000,000 francs is reported as contracted at Paris. Another of £800,000 at London, C. S. 8 per cent stock for that amount being taken at 77. Cotton dull at 20½d for middling uplands. Stock at Liverpool 400,000 bales, including 58,000 American.

From Eastern North Carolina.—KINSTON, March 22.—Editors State Journal: A report is current here this morning to the effect that our troops in Hyde county attacked the enemy, a few days ago, and drove him back, but not without a heavy loss on both sides, considering the number engaged. One report says that we had two hundred killed and wounded; but this is not reliable.

The enemy are doubtless reinforcing at Newbern, and throwing out a heavy picket force in this direction. They are endeavoring to make Core Creek their picket lines.—*Cor. Bal. Journal.*

News from Tullahoma.—The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 24th has a letter from a friend, written at Tullahoma, on the 21st inst., from which we extract the following. He writes:

"The Federal army, (from reliable information received this morning) has changed its front, and instead of falling *back*, as reported, is attempting, it is believed, to turn the Confederate right wing by a flank movement towards Fayetteville, Lincoln County."

"Our General is ready to meet any emergency. The army, —— thousand infantry, and —— thousand cavalry, can soundly thrash any force the Federals can bring to bear."

"Gen. Joe Johnston and Staff are here, patiently awaiting the Federal onset. I am much gratified to find our army at this point in such a fine condition. Be of good cheer! The future, which is nigh at hand, is, indeed, bright and glorious in prospect for our cause."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND COUNTY, March 20.

Messrs. Editors: There appeared in your valuable paper two or three weeks since a letter written by L. H. W., who I suppose is Captain of the Harrington Light Artillery from this county. As no one has seen fit to reply, I beg leave that I may correct through your columns one of the many egregious mistakes made by L. H. W. He stated that one of his neighbors received from the wife of one of his men $10 for four bushels of corn. This citizen who sold the corn declares most positively that he did not receive 2 25 per bushel. L. H. W. has certainly been misinformed. I know of no one, Messrs. Editors, in this county, who has sold corn to the wife of a soldier for more than $1 per bushel. The soldiers' families in my portion of the county are living well; some families are actually doing better than they ever did before. I make this correction in defence of a county that had contributed as many men and as much money, according to its wealth and population, as any county in the State.

JUSTICE.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 23d inst., HENRY LILLY, son of Rev. Wm. E. and Mrs. V. C. Pell, in the 6th year of his age.

Very suddenly, at his residence in the western part of Guilford county, on the 1st inst, JAS. HORNEY, at the advanced age of 70 years and 4 months. He was one among the oldest in his neighborhood; loved by all, he leaves no enemies. He leaves a companion and six children, together with the whole community to mourn his loss.

In Sampson county, on the 16th inst., of dropsy in chest, Mr. DANIEL WILLIAMS, in 81st year of his age. The deceased had been for many years a worthy and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church; being a kind father and generous master. The aching void of that once happy home by his death cannot be estimated by our own loss; our own grief would be silent before the anguish felt there. He leaves a wife and eight children and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss. His bereaved family, stricken with a heavy blow, have the consolation that he died in the calm confidence of a christian's reward. His death to them was a grievous and sore affliction, and knowing as they did his christian virtues they can well realise his remark to his wife when standing by him, "grieve not for me when I am gone, for I am prepared to die."

Presbyterian please copy. A. W.

Negroes for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863, I will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 14th day of April next, 12 o'clock, M, one YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD, the property of Christiana E. and Wm. G. Wright. Terms made known day of sale. J. T. WARDEN, Commissioner.

March 24. 14-1tsw*2tpd

LOST.

A SADDLE, the skirts tan color, with black seat, well mounted in front and high back tree, little worn about covering of horn. The above Saddle was left at Mr. A. C. Powell's Hotel in Clinton a few days prior to last Superior Court held for Sampson. Any person leaving said saddle with Mr Powell at Clinton, or giving any intelligence so that I get it, will be kindly thanked and liberally paid.

GAINEY WEST.

Newton Grove, N. C., March 3. 9*8tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase 15 NEGROES, 10 boys and girls from 12 to 16; also 4 women with one or two children each, about 18 years of age or less. Persons having such property to dispose of would find it to their interest to call on me or address me at Red Springs, Robeson county. I will pay fair cash prices.

HECTOR McNEILL.

March 5, 1863. 9*6tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B. I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

RABBIT, COON, AND FOX FUR WANTED,

FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Those having Fur on hand will find it to their advantage to address us.

A. B. KELLY & SON,
Long Street, Moore county, N. C.

March 13, 1863. 12-3tpd

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a necessary stoppage of the Rockfish Factory for several weeks to come, for the purpose of repairs, the company will have no Sheetings for sale till further notice.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't.

March 22.

RUN THE BLOCKADE.

60 PIECES Black and White CALICO;
100 yds Mem'o Reg. sewed, BROGANS;
For sale by W. McINTYRE.
March 16. 11-tf

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, March 24.

Messrs. Editors: The country is infested with four plagues—the small-pox, the yankees, the conscript, and starvation,—and some one of them is almost certain to get a fellow. If the conscript get him, and the yankees afterward take him, and he then have small-pox and starve to death, it would indeed be quadruple misery.

There is an old negro barber here—Mose—who once belonged to Edward Stanly's father, but was emancipated many years ago by his old master. Mose nursed the bogus Governor while an infant and has been very anxious to visit him at Newbern and get him to quit his foolishness and not take sides against his old master's friends. Mose entertains extreme disgust for the yankees. (They broke into his shop while in Kinston and took all his razors and some hundred dollars or more of specie.)

Yesterday I visited Gov. Caswell's grave, two miles above Kinston, and was no less surprised than humiliated to find not even a sign of a grave to mark the last resting-place of Richard Caswell, the first Governor of the State and the first field officer of N. C. Troops in the war of '76, and one of North Carolina's greatest and best men. Gov Caswell was twice married, and a small oak on the north bank of the Neuse, between the graves of his two wives, marks the spot where rest his ashes. Near by are several graves of the Caswell family and others, which can be seen from the Railroad, which runs within two hundred yds. on the north. A short distance from the grave stood the house where Caswell lived, but there are but few visible signs of the old residence now. The surrounding fields, now a part of Mr. Desmond's plantation, have been cultivated over a century. The most expressive monument I ever saw was a plain granite slab in a church-yard in Charleston, marked simply "Calhoun," and a small square stone or obelisk placed on this grave, with the word "Caswell," would convey a volume of sentiment, and its simplicity and significance would leave an impression on the memory never to be erased. It is a disgrace to the State and a mockery on our pretended veneration for the departed great, that the grave of Richard Caswell has been forgotten and dishonored by the neglect of ungrateful posterity. What is the Historical Society doing? Where is "old Bunk?" Caswell's ancestors came from Maryland I think, and Gen. Gatlin's mother and Mrs. White of Raleigh (mother of Governor Swain's wife and also of the wife of Dan'l L. Barringer, former member of Congress from the Wake District and more recently of Tennessee) were his daughters.

The citizens of this section express the highest opinion of Gen. Evans as an officer and as a man, and so do the troops who have acted with him.

Yesterday private D. B. Thompson, from Guilford county, in Co. D, 53d N. C. T., received 39 lashes on his bare back in presence of the brigade for desertion. He is also to be confined 2 hours in the stocks and the same time in the pillory each day for 15 days. It seems that while at Goldsboro' some time ago he left his company and with malice aforethought and without the fear of the Army Regulations before his eyes, he did feloniously take, seize, steal, possess, appropriate and borrow a certain horse while the owner was absent, and with several days' rations he did maliciously, covertly, in his right mind and of his own free will, attempt to bribe the pickets and escape to his affectionate friends the yankees at Newbern. He is a small man of some 25 years, and stupid, hang-dog countenance, and seems devoid of self-respect or pride of character, and probably ate as much dinner after the whipping as any one who witnessed the scene, though he bellowed out while receiving it. He will never survive the disgrace, and with his descendants is an object of pity.

Perhaps some of the most striking and interesting classes of men in the army are the teamsters, pioneer corps, couriers and scouts. They constitute the feet, the eyes and the ears of the army, and are usually from that most useful and energetic branch of society—the middle class. They are generally shrewd, hardy men, of fair education and moderate means. The teamsters and forage masters are mostly cunning horse traders, experienced horse-doctors and good riders, and understand well how to shift off heavy duties and responsibilities on their unsuspecting associates. The pioneers and working parties are skilled in carpentering, mill-wrighting and blacksmithing, and have long been the centre channel for all neighborhood gossip while working at their trade through the country or in their public smithy at the forks of the road near some Church. The couriers and scouts are generally mail-riders, stage-drivers, deputy sheriffs, hunters and surveyors, who have been through all sorts of places in all sorts of weather, and met all kinds of men at all times of night and day. They are all well posted in strange hearsay history, traditions, ghost stories, and "old wives' fables," and are familiar with the stars, and the changes and times of the moon. They know the best time to kill meat, to fish, and to bait turkeys. They can make poultices, teas and salve, cure sprains, coughs and rheumatism, and invariably love a dram and know how to make themselves comfortable. Can such a people be whipped, when all the elements and essence of society are combined with the vast resources of the country into such a powerful, determined army? All the characters I have mentioned are as useful and as honorable in their spheres in the army as heretofore in their respective callings, though too often abused and insulted by snobs and upstarts accidentally and unworthily their superiors in rank.

I am satisfied that the disloyalty which has been charged to this section by some whose motives I shall not discuss, is confined almost entirely to worthless characters or persons of Northern or foreign extraction. The citizens of responsibility, character and respectability have almost unanimously stood up boldly for our government and its interest, and still maintain their integrity and proudly defy the savage invader, though their property and families have been ruined and they themselves subjected to every species of outrage and degradation. But there is a class, consisting of the depraved and unprincipled as well as the simple and ignorant, who seek refuge in the bosom of their country's enemies and aid in thrusting the dagger at the hearts of those who once protected them and made them what they were. This class however is comparatively small and is controlled and sustained by desperadoes, northern adventurers, horse-thieves and men who have escaped the gallows or suffered punishment for crime. Of this place, was a man by the name of Watson, a native and passingly respectable, but always unreliable, forward and deceitful. He offered himself as guide to Gen. Evans and was accepted as he knew the country and possessed intelligence. He discharged his duties faithfully for Gen. Evans and then deserted to the enemy and acted as faithfully for them, by which they got all necessary information and he is now with them in Newbern.

The lands in this portion of the State are very fine and farming is much more profitable than in the upper portions of the State. The range, especially for hogs, is superior to any I have ever seen. Cotton yields better here than in the Pee Dee section of either North or South Carolina, and has been cultivated since the country was first settled, but not extensively till fifteen or twenty years ago. Corn grows as finely as in Alabama or Mississippi, and the crop is much more certain as drought affects the land but little and it is sufficiently sandy and elevated not to be much injured by wet. Figs, grapes, apples, peaches and such fruits, grow with little attention. Timber is abundant and pastures can be extended at pleasure. Turpentine and timber added a small increase to business ten or fifteen years ago, but corn, pork, beef-cattle and cotton have been invariably the products of this whole country from the earliest settlements. For a period from about 30 to 15 years ago eastern and central Carolina was nearly depopulated by emigration to the South and West, but since that time emigration has measurably stopped, farming has improved, internal improvements commenced, and the resources of the country have been slowly developing, and consequently a tide of permanent solid prosperity had set in till temporarily interrupted by the war.

The troops here are in good health and spirits and there are some changes and movements on hand, but of what character or importance remains among the impenetrable secrets of our Generals.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., March 23, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: The usual blockading squadron of this place is 3 or 4 vessels, and I presume about the same at Fisher. Day before yesterday about 1 o'clock P. M., a blockading vessel came up to the blockading squadron with a large side wheel steamer, with one low mast, lead color, &c. By the aid of a telescope something resembling cotton bales could be seen piled up on deck, and it is the general impression that she was captured running out of Charleston or Mobile.

There has been a great deal of work done here since 1st December last, which the yankees will certainly realize if they ever attack this place. The particulars it may not be prudent to mention. There have usually been from 50 to 100 negroes here since the 1st of October last, in addition to the labor of the soldiers which never stops, (Sabbaths not excepted.) Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill was here a few weeks ago and I learn was very much pleased with matters here generally. Lieut. Gen. Longstreet was also here several days ago. He looks more like a commander than any man I have ever seen.

In conversation with a couple of gentlemen recently, one from Robeson the other from Richmond, each remarked that there were several men in their section who would plant large crops of cotton. Men who will plant more cotton this year than will answer their domestic purpose, are the worst enemies we have. SOLDIER.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 24th N. C. T., MAGNOLIA, March 24.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: It appears that our regiment is to have the benefit of learning all that is to be gathered from all the different vicissitudes of this dreadful war. At least the ceaseless movements—hastening from point to point—by railway and rapid marches; the opportunities of spending a few days in almost every neighborhood, from Western Virginia via Sharpsburg, Winchester, Fredericksburg, even to the borders of our own State, furnish a splendid opportunity for learning human nature. It seems as if the hearts and souls of the people of the South are wrapped completely up in the all-mighty dollar, and to devise some plan by which to get the soldiers' money is the business of all, with here and there an honorable exception. Those who have been blessed with the privilege of staying at home have taken advantage of the hard times to accumulate fortunes, forgetting the declaration that was so often proclaimed in the commencement of this war, "that now is not the time nor the war the occasion for speculating." Extortion is the order of the day everywhere. If the soldier try to buy an article, even of absolute necessity, he is charged at least a half dozen prices. And if he complain of the high price, he is told by the modest dealer—who thinks that a profit of a hundred per cent. is but a small business for these war times—that it doesn't matter with *him*, but that if he wants it he had better buy it, for everything is rising and in a month longer he can get a dollar or two more for it. It is true that everything is rising, and has been since the commencement of this war, but soldiers' wages—a poor pittance of *eleven dollars* per month. And where is the necessity for the present fabulous prices of every article of demand? It is true there are causes for a rise in a great many, and an increase was to be expected. But there is no excuse for the extortionate prices now asked. Where is the excuse for tobacco going up to five or six prices, a dozen eggs selling for 1 50 or $2, a chicken 1 50, and so on through the whole catalogue of things? It is found in the avaricious dispositions of unprincipled speculators and extortioners. M. C. A.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP GREGG, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, March 23.

Messrs. Hale & Sons: For the gratification of the parents and friends of the deceased soldiers of my company, you will please allow space in your columns for the publication of the following list of deaths in Co H, 38th Reg't N. C. T.:

Serg't W L Hill, died of disease at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, Feb'y 4, 1862. Privates John Clodfelter, in Weldon, Feb'y 20; S M Bingham, at home in Randolph, Feb'y 20; C L Hatcher, in Petersburg, Va, Feb'y 26; W J Chrisco, in Richmond, Va, June 8; W O Kearns, in Goldsboro', June 13; E J Henley, near Richmond, June 25; N H Cranford, A M Dorsett and D N Miller, killed in action at Mechanicsville, Va, June 26; C S Lewis, killed at Frasier's Farm, June 30; A C Steed, (of wounds received at Mechanicsville,) in Richmond, July 2; T W Bell, ditto, July 10; Milton Stephens, in Petersburg, July 10; J V Kearns and P W Carter, near Richmond, August 5 and 13; N H Carter, killed at Manassas, August 30; N E Russell, killed at Shepherdstown, Va, Sept 20; J M Scarlett, in Richmond, Oct'r 19.

I would say to the parents and friends of the abovenamed deceased soldiers, that they were always good and obedient, always at their posts and never refusing duty. Those who have been stricken down by disease doubtless contracted the same while undergoing the many hardships of the camp and hard marches. Though regardless of the hardships and privations, they hesitated not, but did everything that was enjoined upon them with alacrity, knowing that the good of their country demanded it. Those who have been killed in action are now sleeping beneath the sod of the gory fields of battle upon which they fell. Let their parents and friends be consoled with the thought that they fell while engaged in a noble cause, that of defending their rights, their homes, and the loved ones who made their homes precious to them.

The vacancies that have thus been made by the abovenamed deaths will be hard to fill. Those of the company who have survived, and were strongly bound to them by love and affection, deeply mourn their loss and sympathize greatly with their relations and friends.

W. L. THORNBURG, Capt.,
Comd'g Co H, 38th Reg't N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 8th of March, A. F. Jarrell, aged 24 years, a member of Co. I, 22d Reg't N. C. T. Mr. Jarrell was a son of Absalom Jarrell of Guilford county, N. C. Some 18 months ago he left his parents, home and all that was dear to him, and went to defend all those sacred ties. He was a kind, dutiful son; none knew him but to love him. While his parents have sustained a heavy loss, his companions in arms a lovely associate, and the south a faithful soldier, yet we hope their loss is his everlasting gain.

M. J.

Near Raleigh, N. C., on the 17th of February, M. C. Wren, in 33d year of his age. The deceased leaves a wife and 3 small children to mourn their loss. He was a member of the M. E. Church for the last ten years. The last time I conversed with him was in his tent. He said he could not stand camp life long, but he was willing to die. His life was a brilliant example of consistency and devotion. His wife and friends mourn not as those who have no hope. M. J.

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices to which everything has risen, especially Medicine, I shall after this date, during the war, have double my former rates of charge for medical service.

ALLEN McLENNAN.
Rush's Mills, Montgomery Co. N. C.
March 22d, 1863. 15-2t*pd

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862. 9tf

A VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

We have had a long and interesting conversation with a gentleman of high position and intelligence who has just returned from a "reconnoissance" of the Yankee Capital. With his permission, we give to our readers a sketch of some interesting facts:—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Defences of Washington.—Washington is the Capital and stronghold of the enemy, and everything has been done to make it impregnable. Continuous and formidable lines of fortifications engirdle the city on every side and frowning cannon command every point of the compass. The Gibraltar of Washington is Arlington Heights, and the Yankees rely upon the works here for the safety of Washington in case of an attack. The guns mounted at Arlington are of the largest class, and the place is so strongly fortified that military men regard it as impregnable—at least the position could not be carried without the most frightful sacrifice of life. The other fortifications around Washington are heavily mounted and men are kept constantly at work on the earthworks in keeping them in perfect repair. In the rear of Washington is a line of strong breastworks, erected as a defence against an attack from the North, and commanding at several points the railroad that runs into Washington from Baltimore. The defences around Washington are manned by comparatively a small force. With the army in front of Washington it is of course not necessary to keep much force in the rear. Our informant does not think that the whole military force in and around Washington—on all the fortifications included—will exceed 25,000.

An Advance by Hooker.—There was a general clamor in Washington for an early advance by Hooker, but the Yankees were far from being sanguine of the result. So far from it, we are told that there was a very great depression in the public mind, and many openly predicted the defeat of Hooker. Many objected to the Administration yielding to this clamor, and persisted that it would be but leading their men into a "slaughter pen." Military men in conversation with our friend (*incog*) freely expressed this opinion and declared that it would be madness "to move on the rebel works at Fredericksburg." It was the general talk in Washington that Hooker had 130,000 men, but the average estimate in military circles, and as derived from conversations with officers, is that Hooker's available force is from ninety to ninety-five thousand.

King Abraham I.—There was a very great feeling of dissatisfaction in Washington at the action of Congress investing Lincoln with such extraordinary powers, and especially against the indemnity bill, giving impunity to all his acts. It was a step towards monarchy and a deed of absolute power. The sword and purse of the nation were at his will without even so much as the shadow of a restraint. The people were becoming alarmed at the subject, and even many of Lincoln's supporters and political friends denounced the action of Congress. It was said in political circles that this unlimited power had been voted Lincoln to prevent the necessity of convening the new Congress, whose political complexion forbade the hope of its voting the ways and means to carry on the war.

The "Contrabands" at Washington.—Our informant confirms the rumors we have heard of the destitution and suffering of the "contrabands" in Washington. He says they are huddled together in "Swampoodle"—a low and marshy situation off in the city—and they are in the most abject and squalid poverty. They are kept off to themselves, and no one takes the least interest in them—a characteristic commentary on the hypocrisy of the Harriet Beecher school. There is the greatest destitution among them, many of them are half naked, and the poor creatures are being swept off by disease and sickness—dying at the rate of twenty or thirty a day.

The Conscription Act.—Very little confidence was felt in Washington in the conscription act passed by Congress. It was believed that it could not be enforced. The administration feared to attempt its enforcement, and hoped to evade it by inducing their men, by the offer of heavy bounties both State and Government, to remain in the service. The Legislature of New York had already led off in the offer of State bounties, and it was the hope of the friends of the administration that it would be able to steer clear of the breakers of the conscription act. Another argument to mislead public attention on the subject, and to gloss over this duplicity of the administration, was that the men under the conscription act could not be got in the field before next fall, and before that time "the rebellion would be crushed!" It is very clear that Lincoln does not wish to stir up the conscription act and that he knows there is a volcano slumbering beneath it.

The Appearance of Washington.—Washington has undergone a great change, so much so that its old *habitues* would hardly know it. The whole city is changed—politically, socially, morally. It has become a Yankee town. All the hotels, all the stores, all the splendid mansions—everything has passed into Yankee hands. The whole trade of the city is in the hands of "Down Easters"—men from Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine, who have come down to reap the harvest made by the war. All the great merchants in Boston and New York have established branch houses in Washington, and the whole aspect of the city is so thoroughly changed that one might easily imagine Pennsylvania Avenue for Tremont street, Boston. On every side you see the little invention and nicknacks so peculiar to New England, and the painted cars, marked with Mr. So and So, Boston, Lowell, Massachusetts, New York, &c., running up and down every street, so intersected and threaded have the Yankees got Washington with their "horse railways." In a day's walk you meet no one but Yankees—they crowd the street, and the immense piles of their wares and "wooden nutmegs" show that the "almighty dollar" is still sought after.

In no sense does Washington present so great a change as in its social and moral aspect. Bad as it was, it has become the Sodom and Gomorrah. The city is surfeited with gamblers and prostitutes from the North, and the Broadway pickpocket and "confidence man" slosh around in great style and pretension. New York is completely thrown in the shade. The carnival of vice and crime is in Washington, and all the abandoned creatures in yankeedom have congregated there after the spoils that are always to be found in the wake of an army. The Five Points of New York are nothing to some of the by-ways and dens that have been transplanted to Washington.

Foreign Intervention in Washington.—There was some talk of foreign intervention in Washington, but our informant understood that all fears of such a contingency have been dissipated. Seward has set the public mind at rest on this subject, and it was the general impression in political circles at the time of the adjournment of Congress that the matter had been settled for the time with foreign nations.

Our Prisoners at Washington.—There were but few of our prisoners in Washington. For once the Old Capitol prison, where have languished so many brave spirits in confinement, is empty and deserted. Most of our prisoners have been released in exchange, and those that are still held in retaliation have been transferred to the penitentiary. The discipline of the prisons there is as rigid and tyrannical as the brutality of the officers can make it, and not a comfort is allowed our men.

The Federal Currency—"Greenbacks."—The whole earth is flooded with "greenbacks," and even worse with postal currency of the fractional parts of a dollar. As here the currency has become very much depreciated, and so great is the distrust of the "greenbacks" that persons in the North holding them are getting rid of them—like a great many Jews and speculators here do with their Confederate notes—by buying houses, lots, diamonds, watches, cloths—anything to convert them into what they believe to be safer. This feeling of distrust is quite as wide-spread through the North, as with our people of Confederate notes. Gold and silver have been driven out of circulation, and the whole government is carried on by its "promises to pay." The debt of the North is becoming so enormous, and increasing at the rate of two or three millions a day, that the people see nothing before them but bankruptcy and ruin. No confidence is felt in its bonds and securities, and persons who have money are investing it in real estate and State stocks. The North is issuing its paper so rapidly that although they have all the presses of Philadelphia, New York and Boston at work for them, they cannot get notes fast enough to meet the demand of its payments. Thousands of soldiers in the field have not been paid, and Mr. Chase's exchequer is sometimes left as empty as a contribution box on a rainy Sunday.

The next Presidency.—The talk and wire-pulling for the next Presidency has already commenced in Washington. The friends of the Administration rather favor the claims of Seward. Then, again, there is Van Buren, of New York, who aspires to the place and is shaping his course on the war to that end. He has given in his adhesion to "a vigorous prosecution of the war," and he is the most prominent favorite of the conservative wing of the Republican party, and is supported by all the fancy and shoulder strikers of New York city. The peace Democrats speak of Ex-Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Vallandigham. What is known as the "Union" party, composed of war Democrats and conservative Republicans, favor McClellan, whose friends are very active and enthusiastic.

The Case of Zarvona.—Col. Thomas Z arvona, is still confined at Fort McHenry. He is kept in solitary confinement, and the inhuman treatment to which he has been subjected for nearly two long years, we are pained to hear, has affected his mind. His health is entirely broken, and his condition is such that he requires the constant attendance of a physician. Our informant read in the Baltimore Gazette, that unless he were at once released Zarvona would "soon be among the living dead."

The Potomac Picketed all along the line.—To prevent all intercourse between the North and South, and to break up the "contraband" trade going on between Baltimore and Richmond, the Government at Washington has recently ordered the whole line of the Potomac river to be picketed.

The prices of living in the North.—The prices of living in the North have greatly advanced, but nothing like the proportion they have in the South. Such articles as flour and meat can still be had at a very low figure, but other articles of consumption that are imported, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c., have greatly advanced from their old prices. The cause of this is that the depredations on the Yankee commerce by our privateers have put up the rates of marine insurance to a tremendous figure, and the consequence is that all things for the importation of which the North has to rely have gone up to a very high figure. For instance, the destruction of the Jacob Bell, our informant tells us, gave a great panic to the New York market, and the consequence was that everything of East India growth jumped up 100 to 150 per cent. The regular rates of all things of foreign growth are very high in the North. The commonest article of coffee commands 50 cents a pound, while tea, sugar, and like articles range in the same proportion.

The highest prices in the North are those for articles of Southern growth and produce, and for which the North has heretofore been solely dependent on the South. For instance, white shirting muslin, made of the cotton grown in the South, and which before the war could be bought from 9 to 10 cents, now commands in New York one dollar per yard. Tar, heretofore furnished the North from the dense pine forests of North Carolina at about one dollar per barrel, now readily brings at the North forty dollars a barrel! And the same of other articles exclusive to the South. The North is beginning to feel the effects of non-intercourse and non-communication with the South, a country out of whose great staples she has grown rich.

Movement for the Impeachment of Lincoln.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times learns from a distinguished gentleman from New York, that a movement is on foot in that city looking to the impeachment of Lincoln at the opening of the next Congress, as provided by the Constitution. The movement originated with the most eminent Constitutional lawyers of the country, including two from the West. He says "every intelligent man must be aware that the crimes of the Executive and his inability to conduct the affairs of the nation, even in time of peace, have furnished ample ground for his impeachment, and every true patriot will rejoice to learn that he is to be brought to punishment. The first draft of the articles of impeachment are already drawn up. It embraces charges, which, if proved again Queen Victoria, would bring her to the untimely end of Charles I. English people would not have endured the outrages on their rights to which American people have patiently submitted. No English King would have dared violate the English Constitution as the President has violated the Constitution of the United States."

An Incident on the Rappahannock.—The following extract from a letter from Fredericksburg by an officer in Gen. Lee's army, relates a pleasant incident in camp life, which no doubt helped materially to relieve its monotony:

I must tell you of an agreeable episode in our camp life, which occurred a few days since. It is acknowledged that the Federals, with all their faults, have some capital bands in their ranks. Recently one of these organizations came down to the river side oppposite Fredericksburg, and favored our boys (who had gathered in large numbers to listen) with a variety of popular pieces, in the best style. Applause from the audience on each side followed. The band then struck up, "Dixie," and executed it in a creditable manner. At its conclusion, our soldiers sent up such a shout as made the welkin ring. This was followed by "Yankee Doodle," when a burst of applause from the Federals followed. Finally, the band played "Home, Sweet Home," a melody which all could feel and appreciate, and when it was finished, such a shout went up from both armies as I doubt has ever been heard on earth. I looked around me, and saw tears coursing down many a furrowed and battle worn cheek, and if the frantic cheers that went up from the other side of the river were any criterion, our neighboring enemies were as much affected.

On a very pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very *sad you see*," he replied, "Oh, no; you belong to the other Jewish sect; you are very *fair I see!*"

IMPRESSMENTS BY GOVERNMENT.

In the Hustings Court of this city, yesterday, Judge Lyons delivered his decision relating to the impressment of a quantity of flour belonging to William B. Isaacs, and granted the injunction asked for. We append a brief abstract:

On the 7th of March, 1863, Wm. B. Isaacs presented his bill, stating that he was the owner of 960 barrels of Superfine and Extra Supefine flour, which he had purchased in October, for about the sum of $22,000, and on which he had incurred considerable expense in drayage, storage, &c., and that he had been informed that Major John H. Claiborne, acting, as was alleged, under the orders of the Secretary of War, had given notice to Dunlop, Moncure & Co., in whose warehouse the flour was stored, that he had impressed the same for the use of the Confederate Government; and that the Government would allow him in payment, the price of $17.50 per barrel for the Superfine, and $19.50 for the Extra Superfine, being nearly $3,000 less than he paid for it, and nearly $12 per barrel less than the market price in Richmond. The injunction was prayed for to prevent the removal of the flour, until just compensation should be made, or until some provision should be made for ascertaining what is just compensation for the flour.

The Judge was of the opinion that under the Constitution of the Confederate States, no impressments of private property could be made, unless absolutely demanded by public exigency, for the use of the army, and it had been plainly shown that in the present case, no such exigency existed; that Congress, in whom resides the power of *eminent domain*, so far as the Confederate Government is concerned, has no right to authorize the taking of private property without providing just compensation therefor, and that it could not be successfully contended, in the absence of such legislation, that an Executive officer could do it or decide when the necessity might exist, or fix the amount of compensation to be paid.

After the seizure of the flour, Isaacs could not avail himself of the remedy of an action for trespass against Claiborne, because the latter is an officer in the military service of the Confederate States, and as such, exempt from arrest under civil process. The remedy of Isaacs was not therefore complete and adequate at law; irreparable injury to him might be the consequence of a refusal to grant an injunction, which was, in the opinion of the Judge, the only complete and effectual remedy, and for that reason ought to be granted.—*Richmond Whig.*

It would be, in the last degree, unwise in the Government to rely on impressment for the *regular* supply of the army. That as a *system* is the very worst that could be possibly devised. Experience teaches that an *invading* army in a hostile country can better, more surely, and more cheaply, supply itself by *purchase* than by *plunder*. If this be true, in case of an invading army in a hostile country, how much stronger must it be where the property seized is that of citizens by its own Government? The danger is, and it is great and imminent, that it will demoralize the people, and starve the army. We have already seen some of its disastrous effects. If persisted in we may expect to see more of them.—*Ib.*

Congress has just passed a bill to regulate impressments, which only waits the President's signature to become a law. It provides that when property belonging to a producer is impressed, it shall be appraised by two disinterested persons, who shall award him just compensation therefor; and also provides for the appointment of two commissioners in each State—one by the President, the other by the Governor—who shall fix a schedule of prices every two months, or oftener, if necessary, which shall regulate the amounts to be paid for property impressed in the hands of any person other than the producer, or persons holding the same for their own use. These are the prominent features of the bill.

Anti-Negro Feeling in Indiana.—The law against negroes coming into the State of Indiana is being rigidly enforced in some portions of the State. An Abolitionist named Osgood, at Plymouth, Marshall county, was fined $40 for employing a contraband. He had turned off a white man to make room for the negro.

The Fruits.—The Muscatine (Iowa) Courier asks:

"What are the fruits this nineteen months' civil war brought to the people of the Northern States? We answer: Three Hundred Thousand Graves—Twelve Hundred Millions of Dollars Squandered—A United South—A Divided North—and an Abolition War."

A Discouraging Statement.—A member of the 19th Ohio Reg't, writing from camp, near Nashville, to a paper at home, says that, at the present rate of decimation, one-half of the forty thousand Buckeyes placed at the disposal of Lincoln last fall will be dead or lost to the service by first of May. This, he says, has not been done by fighting, and asks: "What has been gained by the sacrifice?"

Royalty.—Lincoln's first levee took place on the night of the 2d. A Northern despatch says: "There was an immense crowd long before the doors were opened, and hundreds were compelled to stand in the carriage-way, between long files of soldiers, who, singular to say, supplanted the police, and preserved order with the bayonet."

500 ACRES LAND FOR SALE

IN COLUMBUS County, lying on Slap-O Swamp—a prong of the Green Swamp, and adjoining the lands of Absalom Sessions and others. It is a fine range for hogs, cattle and sheep; has 25,000 boxes, 4 years old, dipping 160 bbls. at a dipping; 3 miles from W. & M. R. R., and the same from W. C. & R. R. Road, and near Waccamaw Lake which abounds with fine fish.

I have also for sale, a good 4 horse wagon.

J. M. FOY,
Gray's Creek, Cumberland county, N. C.
March 24. 14-2tpd

Writing Paper, Writing Paper,

Envelopes, Envelopes.
Memorandum Books.
Memorandum Books.
Lead Pencils.
Lead Pencils.
Steel Pens.
Steel Pens.
Pen Holders.
Pen Holders.

For sale by J. W. LETT.
March 25. 14-2t

NOTICE.

THE Firm of EVANS & CO., recently engaged in the Salt Business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled in Fayetteville by Theophilus Evans and in Wilmington by Sam'l N. Cannon.

SAM'L N. CANNON,
THOS. McDANIEL,
THOS. S. PICKETT,
R. McDANIEL,
JOHN McDANIEL,
THEO. EVANS.

March 24, 1863. 14-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully request all those indebted to him as Administrator of Alexander McBryde, dec'd, to make payment at or before May Court, as he is extremely anxious to settle the affairs of the Estate by that time. Those failing to do so their notes and accounts must of necessity be put out for collection.

DAVID McBRYDE, Adm'r.
March 24, 1863 14-6tpd

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
March 2. 7tf

WAR NEWS.

Confederate Victory at Deer Creek.—MOBILE, March 25.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register, writing from Vicksburg 23d inst, says: "On Saturday morning Col. Ferguson, commanding our batteries at the junction of Deer Creek with Sunflower River, 30 miles above its junction with the Yazoo, repulsed the enemy, destroying, it is said, three gunboats and driving the balance back. Col. Ferguson had sufficient strength to hold the enemy in check, and recommended that reinforcements be sent to the rear of the enemy to cut off their retreat."

From Vicksburg.—VICKSBURG, March 25.—Two of the enemy's boats attempted to pass down the river this morning. Our batteries opened upon them with effect. One was sunk opposite the batteries; the other was badly riddled and now lies opposite the canal. It is expected she will be sunk.

Evacuation of Pensacola.—MOBILE, March 25.—Official intelligence has been received here of the evacuation of Pensacola by the enemy. They now occupy our Navy Yard, Forts Barrancas and Pickens. The garrison of the town and all others that could be spared have been sent to reinforce Gen. Banks.

From Panola.—PANOLA, Miss., March 24.—The Memphis (Yankee) Argus of the 22d inst. has been received. Federal reports from the Yazoo Pass expedition state that the iron clad gunboat Chillicothe fought the batteries at Greenwood all day. She was struck sixty-four times. One shot entered a port hole killing four and wounding sixteen. The transports, it is stated, were badly damaged by trees and snags.

A Cincinnati letter of the 15th expressed the firm opinion that the Unionists of Central and Southern Kentucky are settling up their business, preparatory to abandoning their homes. It also says Kentucky secessionism assumes a formidable proportion. Within thirty days a revolution may begin.

A dispatch from Louisville says: "Apprehensions exist, in which the military participate, of a formidable invasion and permanent occupation of Kentucky by the Confederates.

"The levees above Vicksburg were flooding the Federal camp to such an extent that the forces at Young's Point were forced to move to Miliken Bend and Lake Providence. The work on the canal had been suspended on account of the overflow."

The Chicago Times says: "The backwater had filled the canal at Vicksburg, rendering work impossible. The Federal camp was in a miserable condition. All kinds of camp diseases were prevailing. The small pox, particularly, was prevailing to an alarming extent."

The Yankee Fleet on the South Carolina Coast.—CHARLESTON, March 25.—We have authentic news that the enemy's fleet at Port Royal has been increased to 150 vessels, about 35 transports having been added within the last two days.

Fighting in Tennessee.—Morgan had a fight at Auburn, Cannon county, Tenn., on Friday, with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He fought gallantly, and killed and wounded a number of the enemy, but at last was forced to retire before superior numbers.

Skirmish near Newbern.—The 50th Reg't N. C. T., (Col. J. A. Washington) had a skirmish with the enemy on Monday last, at Deep Gully, nine miles from Newbern. The enemy fled leaving two or three killed on the field. No loss on our side.—*Ral. Standard.*

Gen. Bragg.—I am informed by a gentleman just from Richmond that Gen. Bragg's official report of the battle of Murfreesboro' has been received at the War Office in Richmond. It is stated that the report censures Gen. Hardee for general mismanagement, and reflects severely upon Gen. Breckinridge; indeed, that such is its remarkable character, that it must necessarily bring about a Court of Inquiry in the premises. It is also reported that such is the pressure against Gen. Bragg by Senators and Congressmen, that neither the President nor Gen. Bragg can withstand it, and that if Gen. Bragg is not relieved of his command, it may lead to an unfortunate contest between the President and both houses of Congress. It is already rumored that Gen. Bragg has been called to Richmond. In confirmation of this it is known that Gen. Johnston is now personally in command of the army at Tullahoma. Rumors from that point say, however, that Bragg is to be sent to Mobile, and that Buckner will command at Vicksburg. Such are the unfortunate relations now existing between Gen. Bragg and his Generals, that it will no doubt be the best thing for the country should Gen. Bragg be transferred to some other command.

Army Cor. Chas. Courier.

Meeting of the Georgia Legislature.—MILLEDGEVILLE, March 25th.—The General Assembly of Georgia organized to-day. Gov. Brown sent in his Message. He recommends restricting the planting of Cotton to quarter of an acre per hand under a heavy penalty, and the further restriction of the distillation of spirits, to prevent the use of potatoes, peas and dried peaches, and vigilance to punish offenders. He says the endorsement of the bonds of the Confederate States by Georgia is calculated to impair the confidence of Confederate capitalists at home and abroad, and to injure the credit both of the State and Confederacy. He recommends that Congress be requested to levy a tax to pay the interest of the whole debt and create a sinking fund to extinguish the debt gradually. Also recommends that Georgia pay her proportion of the tax and urges a cordial support of the Confederate Government and Administration.

Price of Papers in the South.—A conference of the proprietors of the press of Georgia has resulted in the adoption of the following scale of prices: Daily paper one year, 12 00; daily paper six months, 7 00; daily paper three months, 4 00; daily paper one month, 1 50; tri-weekly paper one year 7 00; tri-weekly paper six months, 4 00; weekly paper per year, 4 00.

The same prices generally prevail in Virginia and South Carolina, while in some of the more Southern States they are considerably higher.

Resigned.—Col. William P. Bynum, 2d N. C. T., has resigned. Lieut. Col. William R. Cox, of this City, succeeds to the Colonelcy, and Maj. Walter S. Stallings to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. *Ral. Progress.*

A Warm Reception for the Yankees.—The Charleston correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says:

Several interesting experiments were made here yesterday with torpedoes with gratifying results. In one case a barrel was blown out of the water to the height of over 200 feet. The concussion in the city was tremendous, more like a terrible explosion than anything else. Another successful experiment has been made with liquid fire. The liquid was thrown through a hose and fire applied at the nozzle. All the efforts of two of our best fire engines to extinguish the flames were utterly futile. The more water thrown upon it seemed only to make it burn more fiercely. Much is expected from this discovery in certain expeditions now contemplated.

From Nassau.—The steamers Margaret and Jessie and Eagle, both from Nassau, arrived in this port yesterday.—*Charleston Courier, 25th.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. MARCH 30, 1863.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of another large advance in the price of printing paper and other expenses, we have been compelled to change our terms of subscription, &c., for which see first page.

March 5, 1863.

We have returned, at some expense of postage and trouble, various amounts sent to us by persons to renew subscriptions expiring after this date (16th) or to commence with this date, apparently expecting the paper to be sent at old rates. Henceforth receipts will be sent for the time for which the money will pay at new rates, and if any one is dissatisfied thereat the money will be refunded on application.

☞ DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We have still a number of subscribers on our list who were so before we adopted the cash principle, some of whom allow themselves to get in arrears. The present high prices of paper and labor constrain us to cut off such of them as, upon fair notice, fail to pay up. To test their disposition, we are now engaged in forwarding accounts to such of them as are a year or more behind. Those who find accounts in their papers will oblige us by a prompt remittance.

NO DESPONDENCY.—We are sorry to see that some of the papers indulge in rather gloomy editorials in regard to the impending conflicts in which our brave armies are soon to be engaged. For our part we see no reason for despondency. On the contrary, we think there has been no time since the war began when we had more cause for hopefulness and confidence as to results in the field. It may be that the enemy has larger forces than heretofore; but it is certain that so have we. And what is quite as important, there never was a time in which our gallant soldiers felt, and with reason, more confidence in themselves, and our enemies were more demoralized and dissatisfied. Our men have been cheered by an almost unbroken series of successes. The yankees, on the contrary, have been demoralized by a like series of disasters, and are openly dissatisfied with the abolition phase which the war has assumed. Our men have more and more reason, daily, to be united. Theirs have more and more reason, daily, to disgust them and make them willing and anxious to give up the hopeless contest. Our army is far better supplied than ever before with warlike implements; and its forts and earthworks are infinitely stronger.

We have, in view of all these facts, and trusting in the continued favor of Him in whom are the issues of battle, no fears for the army. And if it were not for the manis for speculation and extortion, the high price of food, and the apprehension that too many will cultivate cotton and tobacco instead of food, we should have little or no fear of any kind. We are, however, beginning to indulge the apprehensions so long expressed by others, that whatever disasters may befall the Confederacy will be the result of the inordinate greed of gain which has seized upon almost all classes,—always excepting the noble and self-sacrificing army, whose only thought is a gain of Liberty for themselves and their descendants.

Since the above was in type we have received the Richmond Examiner containing the following, in remarkable accordance with our own views:—

"The news comes in well. Pensacola is evacuated; two boats are destroyed at Vicksburg; and a more important achievement on the Yazoo probably accomplished. This is at the end of the third month of the period of active operations on the part of the enemy. That period is drawing towards a close. Two more months only remain before the hot and sickly season will set in, when the invader must either withdraw or lie still.

"The contrast between the news of the present season and of the corresponding one last year is striking, and very encouraging. Then our forces were giving way at every point, and the enemy's gunboats were carrying everything before them. Every man shuddered at the thought of each morning's news; tidings were unfavorable from every quarter; and mingled rage and despondency filled the breasts of the community.

"The case is this season totally reversed. The announcement that news has been received is hailed with confidence and delight. Everybody feels before hearing it that it is favorable, and there is no disappointment. The situation is favorable at all points, and the only source of regret is, that the enemy remains so inactive.

"But the impatience of the public for active operations must very soon be gratified. Events are gradually drifting to a crisis. The concentration of forces on the Rappahannock and the lower James, looking to another push upon Richmond; and the active preparations going on for the attack upon Charleston, show plainly enough that we are soon to have some fierce and bloody work in the East. In the West, the movements of armies are even more imposing. Pensacola and Murfreesboro' are simultaneously evacuated, and the troops sent Westward towards the Mississippi. The long delay which has been forced upon the enemy by the protracted winter, and the severity of the season, have too much weakened his armies to allow of their acting in detached columns. Banks is, accordingly, drawing all available troops from stations on the Gulf to swell his force to the highest possible maximum for an assault on Port Hudson, and Grant and Rosecranz are evidently combining their columns into heavy masses to be thrown against Vicksburg.

"The great stake of the Mississippi is to be played for, and the enemy are leaving all inferior objects to await the triumph or the catastrophe about to happen on its banks. It is not unlikely that Rosecranz is making his way to Memphis; thence to move into central Mississippi with a view of getting into the rear of Vicksburg. It is probable that Grant will combine with him in this movement; and that the decisive battle of the West will be fought in North Mississippi, on the line of march from Memphis to Jackson.

"Our Southern armies were never in better condition for active work than they are at this time; and we express the confident feeling of the whole South, when we declare the belief, that the fighting of the Spring of 1863 will more signally demonstrate the superiority of the Southern soldier over the Northern, than any that has yet occurred. We have no doubt that the battles soon to ensue will be more decisive than any yet fought, and that the result of the war will be determined within the next sixty days. The Southern armies will enter the campaign flushed with the triumphs of the last season, and conscious of a higher state of discipline and efficiency than they have ever before possessed. The enemy will come against them with opposite feelings, which will be well grounded. They will come expecting to be whipped whenever the numbers are equal, and semi-demoralized by recollections of past defeats, by distrust of a wicked course, and by a general lack of faith in their cause, in their generals and in each other. They have never yet successfully fought our troops in open field. They have been whipped so often in open encounters that they are willing to accept defeat as their lot on land. Their only triumphs have been achieved on the water or in its immediate vicinity; and their gunboats have at length lost their terrors. They have even fallen a prey to our cavalry; and every few days announces disaster to one or half a dozen of them.

"Around the whole horizon the skies are auspicious, and the day would be appropriate for that of thanksgiving and praise."

CORN.—The following notice has been handed to us as an advertisement. We prefer to give it a more conspicuous and gratuitous insertion. It is one of those instances of the "devising of liberal things" for which Fayetteville has been conspicuous during the past two years of trial, and which have earned for her an enviable reputation throughout the State:—

CORN.

THE subscribers have 3000 bushels purchased in another State, which they will sell to the needy, especially soldiers' families, at cost ($3.)

But fearing imposition in this matter as occurs in the procuring of yarn from the factories, they request those who come from beyond the limits of the town, to bring a few lines from some responsible person in their neighborhood stating their condition.

They would regret very much to turn off any one needing corn, and yet it may happen if the parties do not come prepared to satisfy inquiry.

J. A. WORTH.
H. L. MYROVER.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1863. 15-2t

THE MAILS.—The following letter from the Assistant Postmaster General contains information of general interest:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BUREAU,
RICHMOND, March 24, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: The attention of this Bureau has been drawn to your issue of the 16th instant, which, under the relative heads "a serious evil" and "more mail troubles," contains two articles in relation to the postal service,—one deprecating the enrolment of contractors and drivers as conscripts in the army of the Confederacy, and the other complaining of an arrangement of schedule, between Richmond and Weldon, which throws the mail into Raleigh and Warsaw "after midnight instead of the afternoon."

The character of the legislation, on the subject of the evil alluded to in the former instance, unfortunately places its correction beyond any administrative measure which the Postmaster General might adopt. No one can, more deeply than he does, regret that the provisions of the conscription law should, by reason of non-exemption, so stringently bear on the status of mail contractors and drivers as, to a certain extent, when those agents are found to come within the condition of military age, seriously to affect the service and the responsibilities of the Department over which he presides. Hence, the grave inconvenience, likely to result to the mail service from the operations of the Act of Oct'r 11, 1862, had not escaped his solicitude. And he has, accordingly, made it the subject of a special report to Congress, to which the remedial power belongs, and the action of which, in the premises, is yet undetermined. In the conclusion of your strictures on the subject, it is inferred, in the absence of complaint from other quarters, that either the law is not equally enforced in other States, or that if so, some mail contractors and carriers are exempted under favoritism. Upon the general execution of the law, throughout the States of the Confederacy, this Department cannot take upon itself to pronounce. As to its application, however, to its mail contractors and their carriers, it can safely assert that, in no one instance have they been exempted by its action, whether through favoritism or any other consideration. Its files are daily swelling with applications for exemption, which it has invariably declined, because it has no power to extend the relief which is sought at its hands.

Touching the other mail grievance, which you trace to a new schedule, ruling from Richmond South, I beg to state that the Department claims absolute freedom of responsibility for the inconvenience which it may have created, as it equally does for the blame which the arrangement might otherwise entail. I would rather refer the cause of that grievance to its proper source, springing from the action of the Wilmington and Manchester and of the Wilmington and Weldon railroads, whose Presidents, without consultation with, and without the concurrence of, this Bureau, nay, against its better appreciation of public convenience, so far as the transportation of the mails is concerned, fixed their time table in such a way as to compel the Department to yield to the necessity of such an alteration of schedule, between Richmond and Weldon, as to make the running time harmonize, at least, with the arbitrary arrangement of the companies.

Yours respectfully,
H. ST. GEO OFFUTT,
Chief of the Contract Bureau.

THE MINERAL REGION.—A friend writes to us to ask whether the capitalists of Fayetteville do not mean to avail themselves of some of the opportunities for enterprise presented by the vast mineral deposites opened to them by the Western Railroad? He suggests that there surely ought to be a Fayetteville Iron Company, or Kerosene Oil Company; and says that as to the latter Professor Emmons has recently discovered a mode of purifying the oil by which it is made one of the best known oils for light and for lubricating. A manufacturer recently assured our correspondent that he had found it the best oil for his spindles and looms, and that he would gladly give $12,000 for 1000 gallons of it.

We cannot tell what will be the fate of any kind of manufacture after the war is over; but there is no doubt about the profitableness, as well as the usefulness to the public and to the cause, of any species of manufacture of articles for which we have heretofore depended on the North or on Europe, and of which our supply has been cut off by the war. The iron manufacturers and workers are undoubtedly doing great good to the cause, and making great profits for themselves; and fortunately without encountering that worse than senseless clamor which always assails the cotton and woolen manufacturer.

What says Fayetteville to our correspondent's question? She has heretofore been liberal and enterprising; will she be lacking in these particulars now that such a favorable occasion presents itself, with probably more idle capital than she ever before had?

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—The State of Delaware appears to be restive under the tyrannical rule of Lincoln. Its Legislature has passed an act to prevent illegal arrests in that State, intended, of course, to nullify the late act of Congress giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to arrest and imprison any citizen at his pleasure. In this state of the case the Governor of Delaware comes to the aid of Lincoln. He has issued a Proclamation enjoining the people to hold true allegiance to the United States, which he says is above their allegiance to the State, and that they should obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State or any other human authority whatever. He further says: "I will save harmless from the operations of this statute all officers and soldiers of the army, and also from all other acts that may be enacted or that shall be attempted to be enacted."

This is a submission to tyranny which may be unacceptable to half the people of Delaware, and may lead to serious consequences. The abolition Governor was elected by a small majority, less than a hundred we believe, and the pro-slavery Legislature was also elected by a like small majority, showing that the State is about equally divided. The conflict of authority will be apt to raise a storm in that little State.

YANKEE GENERALS.—Several of the high Generals of the yankees have been noted for the meanest crimes before the war. This is so frequent an occurrence that it would seem as if Lincoln selected his Generals because they were scoundrels. Sickles, Stephens and Milroy, are notable examples. The Charleston Courier gives a sketch, from its own knowledge, of another, Gen. Hurlburt, a native of Charleston, who appears to have had friends among the most eminent gentlemen in Charleston, such as Jas. L. Petigru, Dr. S. H. Dickson, &c., until his low villainies were exposed. He was detected in cheating at cards; he obtained a friendly indorsement from Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, which was discounted in one of the Banks; he obtained a renewal note and had the rascality and effrontery to have that discounted as an original, and left Dr. D. to be paymaster of both. He was also a defaulter as an assignee under the Bankrupt Act, and as Treasurer of the New England Society. These facts are stated on the Courier's own knowledge and responsibility.

When his trick at cards was discovered, by the advice of a generous and kind-hearted patron and friend, (the late James L. Petigru, Esq.,) he was induced to quit Charleston, and furnished with funds to do so. Leaving Charleston, he settled in Illinois, and seems to have prospered and become a man of note there; but he has never yet had the grace to redeem any one of his swindling obligations.

FIRE.—The Steamer Sun (Rush & Orrell's) took fire at the wharf this morning and was destroyed, with a quantity of Corn belonging to the County.

THE LATE SKIRMISH AT FRANKLIN.—We have received from an officer in the "Harington Light Artillery," the following, which was 10 days on the way to us from Franklin, Va:—

On the 18th inst. the enemy in force, one regiment of cavalry and one battery (four pieces) of field artillery, made a dash upon our lines at Franklin, where we had one regiment of infantry and one rifled field piece.

They were led by Col. Spears, and made a remarkably bold charge upon our line, but were driven back with a loss of over 60 men killed, wounded and missing. We took eleven prisoners, including one Lieutenant. Nobody hurt on our side.

Brig. Gen'l Jenkins of S. C. has superseded General Pryor in the command of the forces on the Blackwater and is actively and energetically engaged in strengthening the lines. Very respectfully, &c., L. H. W.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, N. C., March 26.

Messrs. Editors: While this war so far has developed but few great heroes and generals, there are many who have written their names so high and carved them so deep on the Temple of Fame that Time's effacing finger can never blot them out. Among those who have earned enviable distinction is Maj Nethercutt of Nethercutt's Battalion. The yankees call the Battalion "bush whackers," and the common people in the low country call it "Nethercutt's Folks." Maj J. H. Nethercutt is a citizen of Jones county, was Sheriff of that county for some time, is a man of great energy, and admirably qualified for partizan warfare. It is said that the yankees have offered or pretended to offer a reward for him and some of his men. They frequently promise rewards for persons, but refuse payment when they get the prisoner, a small but just requital due such a miserable scamp as would betray his fellow-countrymen. Maj Nethercutt was 1st Lieut. in the 27th Reg't N. C. T. under Col. G. B. Singeltary, and was detached on scout or outpost duty and commenced operations with only six men. He afterwards raised his command to a company, and more recently to a battalion of four companies. His home and property have been destroyed by the yankees, and his men, who are chiefly from Jones and adjoining counties, are generally in the same condition. They have pledged hostility and destruction to the invader. They know every path, slip through swamps, woods and ravines unperceived, and "at such an hour as the yanks think not, Nethercutt and his men come." They go on foot, and have only a few mounted scouts; indeed cavalry is not of much service in swampy countries, unless to make sudden raids or traverse an extensive region. Nethercutt's troops have taken a large number of prisoners, killed many of the enemy, and have been a terror to yanks, buffaloes and runaway negroes. It is said that Nethercutt will not travel on a public road any where if he can find a hog path. He has paid but little attention to the minutiæ of drilling, and his men know but little about "column, on right by file into line," "present arms—one, two," and that classic term, "*hep*." When Nethercutt brought his men up to be mustered, Col. Kenan said, "just break your battalion into column, Major." The Major looked at his men and they looked at him, and then turning to Col. Kenan with a vacant smile, he said, "Do what, Colonel?" The Col. repeated, when Maj N replied, "you must do that yourself, for we know nothing about it."

An intimate friend, who is an officer in a battery from Macon, Geo., that accompanied Gen Pettigrew on his recent move against Newbern, has given me some additional information of that expedition. The Brigade, with two batteries, moved in splendid order and very cautiously, marching day and night, and halted a while before daylight some two or three miles from Newbern, east of the river. About daylight, on the day after the Deep Gully skirmish, they moved up within two or three hundred yards of the fortifications on the east bank of Neuse, and parked their artillery—18 guns—in a semi circle around the enemy's works, having driven in their pickets a few minutes previously, completely surprising the whole force. The river is about a mile wide at this place, which is directly opposite Newbern, and two gunboats were visible on the side next to town. Gen. Pettigrew demanded the surrender of the work and force in front of him, which after 20 or 30 minutes' consultation was refused. His artillery then opened on the place (about sun-rise,) and although our forces were so close (the infantry being just behind the artillery) not a shot was fired by the men in the fortification, though they were armed with muskets and rifles but did not have any cannon mounted. The batteries on the other side of the river and the gunboats replied to our artillery, and finally got our range pretty exactly. The action continued thus for some time, and the number of gunboats increased to a dozen or more, when our forces retired, having disabled one or two gunboats and damaged others. The number in the fort was variously estimated at from 250 to a full regiment. The gun which my friend had charge of burst during the action, knocking him down, killing one man and wounding several, some of whom died afterwards. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and we lost one killed and a few wounded. Some surprise has been expressed why our infantry was not ordered to charge the fortifications and take the garrison prisoners; but I presume satisfactory reasons existed for not doing so. The place itself could not have been defended against gunboats, though it might have been taken. Our batteries could have easily shelled the whole town from their position, and some shells were thrown into it. Our forces then retreated rapidly, but in tolerable order, and double-quicking much of the way for 20 miles or more, many became exhausted and broke down. The enemy had thrown a large force up Swift Creek in our rear, and there were but one or two roads, through interminable swamps, for our retreat.

Conspicuous in the northern suburbs of Kinston is the magnificent residence of Mr. Washington, a prominent citizen of this section. The house is a substantial brick structure, surrounded by a beautiful grove on a wide hill overlooking the town. The yard is adorned with rich evergreens, shrubbery and mounds, intersected by clean pebbled walks. The fragrant flower garden, with its ornamental arches and arbors, and elegant family burial-ground, displays at once the beauties of nature and art combined. The fruiteries, vineyards and orchards show much taste and skill in their collection and arrangement. Mr. Washington is a brother of Gov. Graham's wife and of the wife of Mr. Bryan, a lawyer of reputation formerly of Newbern and now of this place. He has lost considerably by the yankees, but they did not stay long enough to damage his place materially. A number of his negroes had packed up some wagons and started, "bag and baggage," to their northern brethren, but our forces came up in the mean time and Gen. Evans would not let them pass our lines, and being just "a leetle too late," they returned home and were much mortified when their master did not want to receive them.

Daniel's brigade has been relieved here by Kemper's brigade and gone to "parts unknown." Of North Carolinians here are Nethercutt's battalion, Cummings' and Bunting's artillery companies from Wilmington, and Cameron's battery from Hillsboro'. Robertson's cavalry brigade is "all about," and it is said we have batteries, squadrons and detachments along the roads and rivers and at toll-bridges (to collect toll from the yanks when they cross I suppose.) It is rumored that the enemy has reinforced Newbern and strengthened and advanced his pickets all around. The pickets have not become civilized yet, like those in Virginia, but fire on each other when they can. They are usually from 5 to 15 miles apart below here. There are rumors of occasional skirmishes down east between detachments of the enemy and advanced posts of troops.

Gen. Kemper's brigade is a fine body of troops and are veterans in the service. The General is a relative of the celebrated Kemper of Kemper's battery, and is prominently mentioned as candidate for next Governor of Virginia.

The skies are again clear, and the mild sunshine and gentle breezes indicate the approach of Spring.

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

THE HOSPITAL AT WILSON.—A gentleman from Montgomery county, visiting Wilson to see his son who was wounded at Newbern and sent to the Wilson Hospital, gives a gratifying account of the condition and management of that institution, the kindness and efficiency of its Surgeon, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Assistant Surgeons, Drs. E. Douthitt and J. McDonald, Chaplain, Rev'd Dr. Lacy, and the excellent Ladies who have devoted themselves to the good work as Matrons of the Hospital, and others of the town and vicinity who regularly visit and minister to the patients. He says he has visited some thirty Hospitals, at Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, &c., and has found none to equal this. The building is provided with hot, cold and shower baths, and the first thing done with a patient is to wash him and dress him in clean clothes; if he have none they are furnished. The patients' own clothing and valuables are carefully preserved for them. It is not surprising that patients who leave such an establishment as this go with the most grateful feelings to such kind attendants, and with increased devotion to their country and its cause. On the contrary, as our correspondent says, "let those who keep bad hospitals and are unkind to their patients, as well as indifferent or cruel conductors on railroads, take heed, for a day of reckoning will come."

In view of the approaching season of great battles, the Richmond Whig has some timely suggestions on the subject of Hospitals, particularly directed against the practice of some chief Surgeons of throwing upon their less experienced Assistants the duties which they ought themselves to perform; and also urging the separation, in different rooms, of the very sick and dangerously wounded, so that they may have that quiet so essential to the very ill.

The Whig mentions a fact that may well cause surprise, viz: that a Surgeon who had been detected and convicted of appropriating Hospital stores to his private use had been quite recently reinstated in his office! This is abominable.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Official from Vicksburg.—RICHMOND, March 27.—The following official despatch was received in Richmond, to-day, from Jackson, Miss:

JACKSON, March 25.—*To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:* The following telegram was received this morning from Gen. Stevenson: Four gunboats came to the Turn at sunrise. Two attempted to pass. One was sunk with all on board, the other lies at the mouth of the canal apparently disabled.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieut. Gen. Com'dg.

Thus ended the enemy's third attempt to run our batteries and to get to the south of Vicksburg. His first attempt was with the Queen of the West; his second with the Indianola—but though successful in these two cases in running our batteries, they were soon captured by our men, and the enemy completely foiled in his design. The only vessel they have in the river between Vicksburg and Port Hudson is the one that ran past by Port Hudson during the recent engagement there, but she was so badly disabled that she has probably before this fallen into the hands of our men.

This news, all in all, is highly encouraging. It shows that our men are on the alert, and that our batteries are splendidly managed. With the enemy defeated in this, the situation at Vicksburg remains the same as it has been for a month past. Grant's army is still on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, at work with the spade in cutting the canal, but all movements are held in reserve until the result of the Yazoo river expedition is decided. The yankees are moving against our defences on the Yazoo in tremendous force, and a severe and desperate engagement must soon take place. The yankees have a large force, consisting of some 12 or 15,000 troops and some 10 or 12 gunboats, and his object in this movement is to cut off our supplies in the rear. What may be the result of this expedition it is impossible to foretell. We have much confidence from the fact that we have great facilities of obstructing his pathway and of concentrating troops at Grenada by railroad, only 20 miles distant.—*Examiner.*

Latest from Fort Pemberton.—MOBILE, March 26.—The Appeal of the 24th has a letter dated Fort Pemberton, 21st, which says: "The occasional booming of cannon up the river tells us our boys are after the yankees. The Chillicothe is left almost a wreck. Her quarter-gunner's body has been found, killed by a shot from our heavy guns, after passing through the boat's iron mail. Gen. Loring calls the engagement the battle of Tallahatchie.

The Appeal says the repulse of the enemy in their attempt to enter Sunflower river has been definitely ascertained. The fleet was driven back, and a number of their barges captured.

The enemy are reported to have made another advance against Fort Pemberton, with increased strength. Every effort will be made to defeat them, as the importance of holding the position appears to be appreciated by our authorities.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, March 25.—All quiet. No fighting since Morgan's engagement at Liberty. The Federals still occupy Murfreesboro.' Accounts from the north bank of the Cumberland report that the Yankees are destroying farming implements and foraging the whole country. The inhabitants are compelled to hide their provisions. It is reported that the Yankees have destroyed Stone's river railroad and turnpike bridges between Murfreesboro' and Nashville.

From Florida.—SAVANNAH, March 26.—The Yankees came out of Jacksonville three miles yesterday, burnt houses and tore up several miles of railroad. We opened fire and they hurried off. They are coming out again to-day, and a considerable fight is expected.

Capture of Yankees.—SAVANNAH, March 26.—Two captains and six privates of the 49th N. Y. Regiment were captured by our men, yesterday morning, in a boat whilst en route from Fort Pulaski to Ossabaw.

From Fredericksburg.—RICHMOND, March 27.—We learn from our Special Reporter at Fredericksburg, that matters are remarkably quiet on the line of the Rappahannock. It is not likely that any immediate move will be made, owing to the great depth of mud.

Just as the train was leaving yesterday a salute of 13 guns was fired. Inasmuch as the yankee train of cars had just arrived, the presumption is that Halleck, commander-in-chief, had arrived. Perhaps he comes to view the "slaughter pen," and to urge Hooker to make new sacrifices on the polluted altars of this unholy war.

A rumor also obtained circulation that a Northern paper had been received in Fredericksburg with later European advices than those received by the Norwegian, to the effect that England had determined to unite with France in demanding an armistice. Our reporter, however, was unable to find the paper, and doubts its truth.—*Enquirer.*

From Charleston.—We have received some news from Charleston but the intelligence we get is of that nature which, if published, the military authorities would stamp as "contraband." It cannot be improper, however, for us to say that we get the most satisfactory reports of affairs at Charleston. There is a universal conviction that the place cannot be carried, and not a heart quails.

We can say to our readers that we believe that they may cherish their best hopes of the result at Charleston, and that they may look for exciting news from that quarter at any moment.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Sentenced to Death.—The Court Martial which tried Captain A. C. Webster, (holding a commission under the Pierpont Government,) on the charge of a breach of his parole of honor, has found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. The sentence having been approved, it was further ordered that the prisoner be executed at Camp Lee, on Friday, the 3d day of April, between the hours of 8 A. M., and 3 P. M. Webster has been incarcerated in the military prison, in this city, for some time past, and has made a number of desperate efforts to escape.—*Richm. Whig.*

Promoted.—Capt. Thomas F. Toon, of Columbus, to the Colonelcy of the 20th N. C. Troops, and Major Nelson Slough, of Cabarrus, to the Lieut. Colonelcy.

The heavy artillery companies raised under an Ordinance of the Convention for the defence of Wilmington, have been formed into a battalion, and will be known as the First N. C. Battalion of Heavy Artillery. Capt. Alex. MacRae, (better known as Gen. MacRae) has been promoted to the position of Major, and assigned to the command of the battalion.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

Cook's Brigade.—Rev. Thad. L. Troy will leave Salisbury the 15th April for Cook's brigade. Any packages left at any point on the Railroad between that place and Goldsboro' for any person in that Brigade will be promptly attended to.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Col. R. H. Gray.—We record with regret the death of Lieutenant Col. Col. Gray, of the 22d regiment, which occurred near Fredericksburg a few days since. Col. Gray was highly esteemed by all who knew him, on account of his many social qualities, and by his death the service loses a faithful and gallant officer. His remains passed this place on Saturday night for interment in Randolph county.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

PLOWS.—We are getting along very well without Yankee Plows. Plenty are made in our own State. See advertisements of I. M. Sowell; D. Andersen & Co., and M. A. Baker.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be at the residence of Mrs. Ann Smith, near the Cool Spring. March 28.

DIED,

At Atlanta, Ga., on the 22d March, JOSIAH EVANS BRYAN, aged 89 years. Eighteen months ago when his country was threatened with subjugation he volunteered as a private soldier in her defence. Since that time he was constantly in the service to the time of his death and was never absent from duty except on account of sickness. A constitution not naturally strong gave way before the hardships incident to the life of a soldier, and he was seized with a lingering illness from which he did not recover. His friends have consoling evidence that he found that "straight gate" through which those justified by faith find entrance into eternal rest.—Com.

In this vicinity, on yesterday morning, G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Esq.

At Pittsboro', on the 19th inst., of diptheria, ANNE, only daughter of John A. and Rebecca F. Womack, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In Rockingham, on the 25th ult., MARY HUNTER, eldest daughter of John M. and M. C. Scales, in the 5th year of her age.

"Weep not for her
Who sank within the arms of death
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er her blew;
But weep for those who here remain,
The mournful heritors of pain,
Condemn'd to see each bright joy fade,
And mark grief's melancholy shade
Flung o'er Hope's fairest hue" [Com.

WANTED,

NORTH CAROLINA, Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina Bank Notes; North Carolina Treasury Notes, "Fundable;" Gold and Silver. High rates paid.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 16. 11-13w

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In a Richmond Hospital, 24th Feb'y, of typhoid pneumonia, Person Mangum of Orange county.

In Wilson Hospital, 20th inst., of consumption, Serg't J. H. Gilmore, of Capt. Kelly's Co. F, 50th Reg.

In the Peace Institute Hospital at Raleigh, 20th February, Andrew M. Irvin, Company G, 45th Reg't, in the 33d year of his age, of Erysipilas.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the Hospital at Wilson, N. C., Feb. 24th, of Typhoid Pneumonia, Allison G. Hall, private in Co. E, 52d Reg't N. C. T.—a good soldier and a worthy citizen. B. F. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died near Fredericksburg, about the 20th of December last, Duncan McDougald, son of William McDougald of Moore county, aged 26 years and 10 months. He was a member of the Moore county Rifles, 30th N. C. Vols., and died of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. He lived seven days after having undergone the painful operation of an amputation of the left leg. He was in the battles below Richmond and also in the battle of Sharpsburg, where he was taken prisoner—was sent to Ft. Delaware and kept there for three weeks, then paroled, sent to Richmond and immediately exchanged, and soon after joining his Company received the fatal wound at Fredericksburg. He was born in Scotland, Island of Jura, and was three years of age when his father and family emigrated to N. C. in 1839. He was of the eighth generation of McDougalds in Jura, the first of whom belonged to the House of Lorn. His name and baptism are recorded on the Session Book of the Church of Scotland in Jura, where for three or four generations his ancestors served as Ruling Elders in that Church. He now lies in the land of his adoption, for which he thought proper to fight and die in order to protect it, four thousand miles away from the land of his sires and the place of his birth. Farewell, dear brother, no one knew thee but to love thee, and though we mourn thy untimely death with bitter grief and sorrow, yet we hope thou art gone home to thy Father in Heaven, where thou wilt sing thy Redeemer's praise after the manner of thy favorite hymn while upon earth—

"Awake my soul in joyful lays,
And sing thy great Redeemer's praise."

Duncan's warfare's o'er; he will never answer to roll call any more upon earth, and another name is added to the roll of martyrs for the cause of the Confederacy. D.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 75 to 80. Lard 75 to 80.
Beef 37½ to 40 by the side.
Butter 1 25 to 1 50.
Beeswax 70 to 75.
Coffee $5 50 per lb.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 25 at retail.
Cotton 22½ to 27½ cts.
Cotton Yarn $5 to $6 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 20 cts. per lb., Peaches 25.
Eggs 40 to 50 per dozen.
Flour—Family $53 to $54; Super $50 to $53.
Forage—Fodder 3 50 to 4 00 per hundred; Hay $2 50; Shucks $2 50.
Flaxseed 3 50 per bu.
Green Apples $5 to $6 per bushel.
Grain—Corn 3 50 to 4 00. Wheat $6 to $8. Rye $6 to 6 50. Oats 2 25. Peas 3 75 to $4 25.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1 to 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 50 to 60.
Leather—Sole $3 50 per lb., Upper $4 to 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 per gallon; Apple Brandy $16 to $18; Peach Brandy $16 to $18.
Molasses—N O $8 per gallon.
Nails—None to be had.
Pork 40.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish 3 50 to $4; sweet 2 50 to $3.
Rice, 20 to 22 by the cask.
Sugar—$1 to $1 25.
Salt—Sound, an advance on last quotations.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb., Toilet 1 00.
Fayetteville Sheetings 36 to 75c.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 65 to 70 Wool 2 00.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 25.

Beef cattle 28 to 30. Bacon, 70 to 80. Butter $1 25 to $1 50. Corn $3 25 to $3 50. Flour, super $55. Lard 80 to 90. Molasses $7 to $8. Potatoes, sweet $3 50 to 3 75; Irish $8 to $10. Pork fresh 45 to 50. Pea Nuts $6 50 to $7. Rice 15 to 16. Sound Salt $11 to $12. Sugar 85 by hhd., 90 by bbl., $1 per lb. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 80 to 90. Tallow 65 to 70. Yarn $7 to $8.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 8.

The members of Phœnix Lodge, No 8, are hereby required to attend a meeting of the Lodge, on Tuesday morning, 31st inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. G. W. I. Goldston.

Masons, not members of this Lodge, are invited to attend. A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

March 30, 1863.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned to meet in the Presbyterian Church in the town of Fayetteville on Thursday the 9th of April next, at 7 o'clock P. M.

J. P. McPHERSON, Stated Clerk.

HORSE FOR SALE.

A YOUNG BAY MARE, four years old next month; works well, for sale at $175. Or if preferred, a MULE, ranging from $100 to $350. Apply at farm of JAMES M. SMITH.

March 28. 15-5tl

FAIR NOTICE!

Give in your Taxables.

THE undersigned having been appointed, at March Term 1863 of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, to receive the list of Taxables in the Fayetteville and Cross Creek Districts, hereby notify all persons interested to come forward during the last 20 working days in April 1863 and render to us a true list of all their subjects of taxation, as set forth in the Revenue Bill (except land and negroes.) All those failing to make return to us of their lists will subject themselves to indictment and fine. We will attend from day to day, commencing on the 8th day of April, at the Store house on Hay street recently occupied by J. & T. Waddill, for the purpose of receiving the Lists, from 10 to 1 o'clock, where a copy of the Revenue Bill may be found.

JOSEPH AREY,
List Taker for Fayetteville Dist.
JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
List Taker for Cross Creek Dist.

March 28. 15-11M
Presbyterian copy.

PLOWS.

THE Undersigned still continues to manufacture Plows of various patterns.

The farmers of Anson can be accommodated by calling on Mr. Richard McBryde, 3 miles from Dumas's Ferry on Pee Dee, Anson county.

ISAAC M. SOWELL.

Prosperity, Moore county, March 27. 15-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE HORSE GOLD SEEKER will stand this season at Floral College, Robeson county, and J. A. Worth's, Fayetteville. His first visit will be Thursday 2d day of April at the College, Monday and Tuesday following at Fayetteville. For particulars see hand bill at stands.

March 30, 1863. 15*2t

SALT MANUFACTURE.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership for the manufacture of Sound Salt, under the firm of CANNON & CO.

T. EVANS, Sup't,
SAM'L N. CANNON,
THOS. PICKETT.

March 20, 1863. 15-8tpd

TAKEN UP,

AT my house, five miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear, on the 8th inst., TWO MULES. One, a frosty color, large size, and the other, a dark color, common size. The owner will come forward, prove property and pay charges.

MARY A. GUY.

March 13, 1863. 1tpd

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON SUNDAY the 26th of January last, my negro boy named ANTHONY. He is of a whitish yellow complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 18 or 20 years old, and supposed to weigh about 140 pounds. He has a heavy head of hair, and talks short when questioned, and has a down look. No doubt he is trying to pass for a free boy. I will give the above reward for him delivered to me at Prospect Hill, Caswell County, or confined in any jail so I get him. F. L. WARREN.

Caswell Co., March 25, 1863. 15-3mpd

Fayetteville Female High School.

3d TERM.

April 1st to July 1st.

TUITION in Collegiate Department,	$20 00
" " Academic "	16 00
" " Primary "	14 00
" " Music, (Piano Forte,)	20 00
" " Latin and French, (each,)	8 00
School Room Expenses,	1 00
Board,	90 00

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

March 24. 14-2wpd

HOTEL FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed to me by P. Shemwell for certain purposes therein named, I shall sell for Cash, on Wednesday the 1st of APRIL next, at 12 o'clock, the Hotel known as the SHEMWELL HOUSE, on Green St., in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., with Kitchen attached. Sale to take place on the premises. The House is a brick building, three stories high, containing 19 large rooms; fronts 44 by 65 feet. The Kitchen contains 7 rooms; framed building; fronts on Bow street 30 by 25 feet, each room has a fire place. The House lot fronts 44 and runs back about 100 feet.

Persons wishing to examine the property are referred to Mr. S. Brandt who resides on the premises.

The property is in good repair. Persons wishing to invest in real estate have an opportunity of securing a substantial and valuable piece of property.

ALLEN McCORQUODALE, Trustee.
C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb. 25. 9-ts

Choice Land at Auction.

WILL be sold at public outcry, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, that beautiful and valuable tract of LAND in Robeson county, containing 328 acres, in the heart of an excellent neighborhood, near the W. C. & R. R. R., and on the proposed line from

EXPLOITS OF MORGAN.

We take the following interesting extract respecting the exploits of Gen. Morgan, from a forthcoming pamphlet entitled "West Point and Political Generals." The writer, after expressing his conviction of the high place which the ultimate verdict of a military world will assign in history to Stonewall Jackson, Price and Morgan, says in a note:—

Nor is Morgan a mere partizan leader. In over fifty battles, encounters and skirmishes, operating hundreds of miles away from support in the midst of overwhelming forces, whose strength was multiplied by railroads and telegraphs, he never but twice had a fight forced upon him, and his operations, independent of the loss they inflicted on the enemy, evidence a high strategic design and secured strategic results of great importance to our main armies. It is not proposed in this note to give the numerous romantic and interesting incidents connected with his exploits and in possession of the writer. These, in some future communication, will be laid, in further detail, before the reader. It is only here intended to call attention to a few bald but suggestive facts illustrative of a portion of his remarkable career.

Previous to July 4th, 1862, Morgan had acquired nearly as much celebrity as he enjoys at present. By two successive Generals, at least, he seems to have been appreciated—by Gen. Hardee, who is understood to have early recommended that he should be made Major General, and by Gen. Beauregard, who authorized him to select his own officers.

In May, 1862, with 160 horse, he made the first raid that had been made within the enemy's lines, penetrating as far as Cave City, destroying Gen. Drummond's trains repeatedly, and continuing within those lines for thirty days. As a portion of the results up to that time obtained (July 4, 1862,) figure over 2000 prisoners.

On July 4, 1862, he left Knoxville with 870 mounted men and two howitzers, viz: one Texas squadron, one battalion commanded by Colonel Hunt, of Georgia, one regiment commanded by his brother-in-law, Col. Duke, who shared with him in the organization of his forces and in the planning and execution of his operations. 7th July reached Sparta (101 miles;) 10th July reached and forded the Cumberland river (over 100 miles further;) halted for two hours, and, marching all night, surprised Tompkinsville at daybreak. Here he captured Major Jordan, with his cavalry battalion, 400 men; also 400 rifles, and destroyed half a million dollars worth of stores. The gallant Col. Hunt was mortally wounded. At 2 P. M., on the same day, pushed on to Glasgow, captured a company of cavalry, 300 stand of arms and destroyed one million dollars of stores.

12th July, marched at daybreak for Lebanon; at Bearwalla, tapped the telegraph, and ascertained disposition of enemy's forces. At 9 P. M., at Rolling Fork Creek, (6 miles from Lebanon) met, skirmished with and in pursuit of the enemy entered Lebanon at 3 A. M. 13th July captured Col. Johnson and 130 Federals, 5000 stand of arms and telegraph operator. Destroyed here at lowest estimate, four million dollars worth of stores, besides hospital buildings, &c. Lebanon was the chief depot for the quota of Kentucky troops. Marched at 1 p. m., through Springfield to Macksville, (28 miles) where ambushed, and lost twenty prisoners, and five killed and wounded. 15th July, at 2 a. m., was twelve miles from Frankfort marching by Harrodsburg and Lawrenceburg. At 8 a. m., retired to Shricks' Ferry, swam Kentucky river, and reached Versailles same afternoon. 16th July, reached Midway, captured telegraph operator, and ascertained disposition of enemy's forces. From 8000 to 10,000 men at Cynthiana, at Paris, under Gen'l Finnell, Adjutant General at Frankfort, and under Gen. Ward, commanding forces in Kentucky, at Lexington. Morgan discovered that his exact force was known, also that he had left Versailles that morning, marching on Georgetown, and that large forces were converging to surround and cut him off. By telegrams in the name of the telegraph operator and of the two Generals, he took the rather questionable liberty of ordering these Federal forces where he wanted them, thus virtually and treasonably taking command of the enemy's forces. Moved the same afternoon to Georgetown, after capturing, at Midway, and by detachment at the stamping ground, 70 prisoners. On July 17th, demanded surrender of Paris, cut roads and bridges, and about sunset, with one company (60 men) furiously drove in pickets, at Lexington, where at least were 5000 men, and during the night leaving Paris on his right, reached and attacked Cynthiana July the 18th, about noon, killing and wounding, by enemy's report, 194 men.

In Cynthiana, 54 miles from Cincinnati, were from 1200 to 1500 Federals, consisting of Metcalf's Kentucky Regiment, Glass's Ohio Battery with one Napoleon gun, one Kentucky and one Ohio regiment of infantry. Crossed the river under fire, and after four and a half hours fighting captured 420 prisoners and the gun.

19th July—Paris surrendered and was occupied. It was now Morgan's object to return. On July 20th, the enemy advancing in great force, Morgan retired beyond reach of pursuit, and arrived at Crab Orchard 22d July at daybreak. Destroyed here 120 wagons and one million dollars worth of stores. Reached Somerset same day at sundown. Depot for Federal army at Cumberland Gap. Destroyed here one million dollars worth of stores, and recaptured about 1000 stand of arms, taken from Gens. Crittenden and Zollicoffer, after death of the latter, when defeated at Fishing Creek, by Gen. Schoef, ex-Major in the Hungarian war, and ex-porter at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city.

24th July reached Sparta with a force (leaving Knoxville twenty days before 870 strong,) but recruited during these operations to 1200.

In these twenty days Morgan captured (and paroled) over 1200 prisoners, 7200 stand of arms and one gun, and destroyed, at lowest computation, seven and a half million dollars worth of stores, arms and subsistence, besides hospital buildings, bridges and other property. Besides this, with the loss of only 90 men, he dispersed over 1700 Home Guards, captured 17 towns, in which he destroyed war material, and marched above 1,000 miles.

On August 10th he started on a fresh expedition with 800 men, from Sparta, and surprised and captured Col. Boone, with his whole command—over 600 men, besides a train with 80 horses, 40 wagons and forage, at Gallatin.

From this place he performed the important service of destroying the tunnel on the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road, which, burning for several weeks, delayed the operations of Buell on Kirby Smith's flank.

Evacuating Gallatin before a very superior force, and finding that the enemy had fallen back after leaving a rear guard of 2000 men to carry off as hostages the principal sympathizing citizens, he re-entered Gallatin, pursued and overtook the enemy seven miles from Nashville, retook the citizens, took over 250 prisoners, and, besides the wounded, counted, killed on the road, 125 of the enemy. Fell back to Gallatin and about to retreat, when informed that Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson (Captain in old U. S. service,) was within a few miles of Gallatin. Gen. Johnson, as Morgan was aware, had a picked force of 24 companies, exactly 1200 men, called Morgan-catchers. They were not only picked companies, but picked men, selected from the various companies of the 7th and 9th Pennsylvania, 3d and 4th Ohio and 4th Michigan Cavalry regiments. Morgan, with his exhausted men, marched to meet him. This was August 19th. Dismounting his force, except two companies in reserve, to pursue, and detaching two Texas companies to flank the enemy, he met and repulsed the fierce attack. Repulsed and taken in flank, General Johnson surrendered with staff and whole command, but taking advantage of the white flag, his men fled—were pursued for eighteen miles, over 200 taken, and over 180 known to have been killed and wounded, including 68 counted dead upon the road.

Between this date and September 4th Morgan attacked and afterwards took Stockade at Edgefield Junction, burned all the bridges and trestle work between Louisville and Nashville, was the whole time skirmishing and taking prisoners, and raising men within the enemy's lines as previously.

September 4th, effected junction with General Kirby Smith at Lexington; proposed to cross the Ohio River and to penetrate to the vicinity of Chicago—having accurate information as before of the helplessness of the enemy. The permission given was not only withdrawn, but his command divided, he being sent to operate against the Federal Gen. Morgan, and his brother-in-law, Col. Duke, detached.

Col. Duke, thus detached, marched with 700 men on Augusta, where he captured Col. Bradford with 800 Federals, though aided by two gunboats. (24th or 25th September.)

Morgan meanwhile harrassed and detained for five days in the Kentucky cliffs of the Big Sandy the whole army of the Federal Gen. Morgan, inflicting great loss and capturing prisoners. With proper reinforcements he did not doubt obliging the whole of his adversary's force to surrender, which view is sustained by the accounts in the Northern papers of the retreat of Federal force. Morgan's appeals for reinforcements were disregarded.

October 13th, Morgan was ordered to cover the retreat of Gen. Bragg's army retreating before Buell. With 1300 men had three skirmishes with Buell's van on 13th and 14th October.

Satisfied himself that only one Division, (Crittenden's) was pursuing Bragg; also, that Buell's object was to concentrate his forces in Middle Tennessee to recover all his lost ground, Morgan proposed as the only means to impede Buell's movement to cut his communication between Bowling Green and Nashville, detached by Gen. Kirby Smith, with 1700 men, two howitzers, for that purpose. Recalled peremptorily by Gen. Bragg, which order fortunately did not reach Morgan in time to obey it.

Starting Oct. 17th, reached Lexington Oct. 19. Disperses 12 companies, captures 289 prisoners.

October 20th, after marching by Schriok's Ferry, Bloomfield and Bardstown, (110 miles in the last successive forty-eight hours,) captures 300 privates, six officers, 158 wagons, (51 laden with commissary stores.) Moved same day to Elizabeth Town, destroying bridge and trestle-work over Valley Creek.

23d October, by Litchfield, Morgantown, Rochester and Greenville, reached Hopkinsville 10 A. M. Remained there five days, burning bridges, &c., by detachment, and returned to Gallatin November 2.

In these fourteen days operations, the results attained were firstly and most important the bringing Buel to a stand still; secondly, the capture of 876 prisoners and 158 wagons.

On November 4th, Morgan with 400 picked men at Tyree's Springs ambushed the whole of Gen. Sheridan's Division, (from 8000 to 12,000 men.) Killed by Federal report 86, wounded 140 and carried off 43 prisoners.

On November 10, driven from Lebanon by 6000 Federals, drove them out by strategem. 12th November obliged to retire. 13th November, reinforced by Spence's battery, again drove them out by stratagem, retiring same day to Beard's Mill, skirmishing all the while and capturing 158 prisoners.

Morgan, who, by this time, had captured at least 10,000 prisoners, and raised, as reported, 4695 men within the enem 's lines, mounting, arming and equipping them, had been ordered by command of Gen. Bragg to report to Col. Wheeler, as Chief of Cavalry, that officer since distinguished having then done nothing of as much mark as Morgan on the average every week of his career.

On the evening of the 6th of December, in a snow storm, Morgan took upon himself to start from his camp at Black's Shop (eight miles from Murfreesboro') with 1200 men, to attack the Federal force at Hartsville. Eight miles from Hartsville was an overwhelming Federal force. Arriving at daybreak, after two hours' hard fighting, and with the loss of 135 killed and wounded, he captured 2140 prisoners, 40 wagons, two guns, and killed and wounded over 200 of the enemy. This force consisted of portions of an Ohio and Illinois brigade, and of a corps called the "McCook Avengers."

On the 22d December, Morgan left Alexandria on a fresh raid, with 3100 men and seven guns. First brigade, Col. Duke; second brigade, Col. Breckinridge. Crossing Cumberland river by Centreville and Glasgow, reached Hammondsville December 25th, 12 P. M. December 26th, detached to attack Stockades at Bacon's Creek and Nolin, which surrendered. Captured telegraph operator and ascertained position of enemy as months before.

27th December, attacked Elizabeth Town, which after half an hour's shelling, surrendered with 652 prisoners. 28th December, moved towards Bardstown, attacked in person and by detachment Stockades (upper and lower) on Muldrouth Hill. Both taken about 7 P. M. Then destroyed trestle work, road and bridges from Rolling Fork, rendering road irreparable for two months. Destroyed Stockade and trestle at Boston. Took Stockade and garrison at New Haven. Marching by Gampbellsville, Columbia, and Barksville, crossed Cumberland river 5th January, 1863.

Results of fourteen days raid, captured 1877 prisoners (officers 62) destroyed stores valued at over two millions of dollars, and, more important, thoroughly destroyed bridges, &c., of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road, from Mumfordsville up to Shepherd's Town, 18 miles from Louisville.

The achievements of Morgan, in six months, that is to say, from July 4th, 1862, to January 5th, 1863, therefore, foot up as follows:

Over 12,000 prisoners, 19,000 stand of arms and six guns captured, 9,000,000 and a half of dollars worth of stores taken or destroyed. During this period, besides the troops raised in our lines, he raised 4695 men within the enemy's lines—mounting, arming and equipping them there. From the Confederate Government he never received but 200 saddles and 200 stand of arms. During the chief part of this time making war self-supporting, neither the Commissary or Quartermaster's departments of the Confederacy were troubled or charged with the subsistence and transportation of his troops.

This is to say nothing of his exploits before and since the above mentioned dates, and the preceding summary, it must be remembered, is only that of a part of his performance. It is but fair to state that those campaigning with him claim that he has altogether taken, killed or wounded twenty thousand of the enemy, and destroyed fifteen millions of dollars worth of hostile stores.

From the faces travelers make over their hotel coffee now-a-days, you may well imagine how *very* it is.—*Rebel.*

ATROCITIES OF THE ENEMY.

We have already recorded so many instances of Yankee cruelty and outrage, in the different portions of the country they have invaded, that we have hardly thought it worth while to occupy our space by noticing them further. It would seem that enough surely had been told of their deeds of wrong and oppression, but we have had, through an officer from the West, a recital of some of their recent outrages, which we cannot forbear mentioning, and which exceed, in enormity, the acts of savages.

In no place, perhaps, has the enemy been so wicked and cruel as in Missouri. Outrages have been committed there as barbarous as those of the Sepoys. Our informant tells us of a most cold-blooded and revolting murder committed by the wretches in that State. Some months ago, Joshua Chilton, State Senator from Shannon county, Missouri, with two of his nephews and another young man of his neighborhood, was taken prisoner by a company of Yankees, while at his home attending to his business. They were taken by their captors to one of their military posts in Dent county, where, after a short imprisonment, they were all deliberately shot, except one of the nephews, who managed to make his escape and tell of the horrible fate of the others. There was never a more diabolical murder. After the men had been shot, and their bodies laid on the ground cold and stiffened in death, the blood thirsty monsters, as if to make their crime more hideous, if possible, actually severed the head from the dead body of Senator Chilton, hoisted it upon a pole and planted it by the roadside, leaving it there—"a warning," as they said, "to all rebels and traitors."

Many other citizens of Missouri, we are told, have been murdered in a similar manner, and the Yankees still continue their system of rapine and murder in that unfortunate and down-trodden State, unchecked by the least restraint. So vile and wanton have they been in their devastation of private property that we have had related to us instances where they have stripped private houses, pocketed the silverware and every article of value and even torn the works out of fine pianos, and turned the frame into a trough in which to feed their horses!

In Arkansas the Yankees are behaving pretty much in the same manner as in Missouri. They are administering the oath to everybody, and among their devilish schemes is one to prohibit any family from having corn ground at any of the mills, all of which are in their possession, unless all the members of the family have first sworn to support the Lincoln Government. They are enrolling the militia, and by threats or promises inducing the men to take sides against the Confederacy. The country is destitute of provisions, the horses and wagons are all stolen, and, for the time being, the people are at the mercy of the enemy. The jayhawkers and banditti in the mountains are the cause of great uneasiness. The people are undecided whether to plant crops, unless the jawhawkers, murderers and robbers are driven off. The Yankees are stealing negroes, horses, cattle, and laying waste the country far and wide.

In other parts of the West numerous outrages, and of almost as aggravated a character, have been committed. In Tennessee we have had told us a case where a jayhawking party of Yankees visited the residence of a Mr. Taylor, an aged and most respectable gentleman, residing in Shelby county, on a mission of plunder. Supposing the old man had money, the wretches demanded it, accompanying their demand with threats of violence if he should refuse. Fearing that he would be killed, the old man handed over to them every dollar he had. Believing that this was not all he had, and that he had more concealed about the house, they resorted to torture to make him reveal where it was. Persisting in his former statement, which was true, that he had given up to them every dollar he had, he was taken out and hung from the limb of a tree in his yard. After hanging some moments he was taken down, and on still assuring them he had not another dollar, he was again hung up, when the scoundrels hastily left, leaving him to his fate. As soon as the Yankees had turned their backs some of his negroes who had been witnessing this from a concealed place, rushed up and cut him down, barely saving his life. When released, life was nearly extinct, and although medical aid was instantly summoned, it was some three or four days before he could speak.

From the far Southwest we also hear of the outrages of the enemy. The prisoners who were exchanged at New Orleans and who have arrived at Vicksburg tell of a horrible scene enacted on their departure from New Orleans. It appears that as they were leaving the city an immense crowd of citizens gathered at the wharf, and, as they were about moving off, waved their handkerchiefs and cheered for "Jeff Davis" and the "Southern Confederacy." This was too much for the brutal officers, and the military force in attendance at the wharf was ordered to suppress the "mob," as they termed the assemblage, and on an order being given to charge upon the crowd a number of ladies were killed. The account, as given by the prisoners that have arrived at Vicksburg, varies as to the number killed—some saying three or four, others as many as ten.

Thus it is. Murder, rapine, ruin and devastation follow in the track of the Yankees. The rules of civilized warfare are set at naught, and every tie of sanctity is ruthlessly trampled under foot. Our homes are desolated, our wives and daughters insulted, our men butchered in cold blood, our lands devastated, and even the sanctity of the grave violated. It is with this people, and with this picture of wrongs before our eyes, that Northern bayonets are trying to force us to live in fraternity and good will. There can never be but one feeling between us and the Yankees, and that one deep, bitter, undying, eternal hostility.

Richmond Examiner, 23d.

A Nice place for the Yankees.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial describes the town of Helena, in Arkansas, where a yankee army is concentrated. He says the accent should be placed on the first syllable of the name. It is "hell, with additions," for says he, "a more corrupt, intolerable place than it is, cannot well be imagined. The atmosphere is such that men who were once honest become tainted in principle and depraved in conduct. The soldiers and officers alike become demoralized here. The latter drink and the former die. It is a noisome graveyard. There is no health, moral or physical in it; no energy in its outgiving; no benefit in its influences. Four thousand soldiers have died here in the hospitals since last August, and more than that number will expire in the next months, unless some great reform be made. The hospitals are fearful to behold, and horrible to imagine. They are grossly mismanaged, and nine out of every ten who enter them are certain to die. Many of our soldiers, brought from transports, have died here, like dogs, in the street, while our officers have occupied the best houses in the town as their quarters. Disease is in the atmosphere, and the presence of death is attested by thousands of graves, filled by brave men murdered by neglect, lost to the republic through the stupidity and carelessness of unworthy and heartless officials."

Run the Blockade.—The Steamer Mariner, after an absence from this port for about six months, made her appearance here yesterday afternoon. We learn that she sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 15th inst.—*Wilmington Journal, 23d.*

MOVEMENTS IN TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, March 19.—For two or three days past the rumor has prevailed that Rosecranz had fallen back to the other side of Murfreesboro'. An officer who arrived last evening from War Trace, confirms the report that the enemy has evacuated Murfreesboro', and stated that he slept in that town last Sunday night, the 15th. He is of opinion that our cavalry is now in possession of Murfreesboro', as our scouts had been 4 miles the other side without seeing the enemy.

This report is entitled to confidence for several reasons. First, it is supposed that Rosecranz desires to draw our forces from our strong position in order to obtain the advantage by a flank movement, that he could not do by moving on us towards the mountains. Next, it is stated that we have a force of 15,000 cavalry now in Kentucky, and that large reinforcements are coming to us by way of Cumberland Gap, threatening his rear. If this be true (and it is to be hoped it is), it would force "Rosy" back to his stronghold of Nashville, and perhaps to Bowling Green. There is but little doubt but that great and important movements are being made on the chess board of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky, which a week or ten days will fully develope.

General Johnston left here for Tullahoma yesterday, moving up his Adjutant General's bureau and staff, for the purpose of making that point his permanent headquarters, at the same time taking the personal command of the armies. Gen. Bragg will occupy his original position in the field. There is no question of the fact but that our Government is determined to regain possession of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky this spring. Our salvation, indeed, depends upon it. Without the enemy is driven from Middle Tennessee the farmers can make no crops, and we are forced to go to Kentucky to forage our cavalry. With Kentucky in our possession, the gate of the great North western highway is temptingly thrown open to us to invade the enemy's soil. Then this summer will determine whether there be any truth in the so much talked of Northwestern sympathy!

A deserter from an Illinois Regiment arrived here last night, having left Rosecranz' Army at Murfreesboro' on Friday night last, the 13th inst. He states that at that time orders were given for the forces at Franklin to come in and that preparations were making for a movement, but he did not know whether it was to advance or fall back. He seems to be a frank, honest fellow, and gave as his reason for deserting his unwillingness to fight for Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He says great dissatisfaction prevails among the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois troops on this account, and that numbers are deserting at every chance, having received letters from home telling them to throw down their arms.

The estimate of the reinforcements of Rosecranz' army is put at 52,000, which he thinks exaggerated, consisting of Siegel's division and Milroy's division from Western Virginia. Sixty additional pieces of cannon were said to have been received, twelve pounders, besides guns to fill up the other batteries. Rosecranz' whole force was estimated at 90,000—40,000 of whom are at Nashville, and 10,000 were reported to have gone to Kentucky to cut off Morgan(?) This statement in the main may no doubt be relied upon, though somewhat exaggerated.

Correspondence Charleston Courier.

Gen. Daniel's Recommendations for Gallantry.—The Standard publishes the following letter from Gen. Daniel:—

HEADQUARTERS, KINSTON, N. C.,
March 20, 1863.

Maj. A. Anderson, A. A. General, Goldsboro':

Major:—I desire to call the attention of the commanding General to the following named officers and men, who acted with conspicuous gallantry in skirmishes with the enemy on the lower Trent Road and on Core Creek, on Saturday, March 7th, 1863.

Maj. Winston, commanding two companies of the 45th N. C. Troops, on picket on the lower Trent road, twenty miles from supports, was attacked about 2 o'clock in the morning by a large force of the enemy, not less than one or two regiments of infantry, with some cavalry. He resisted the enemy in his front until he was nearly surrounded, when he fell back slowly and in good order, fighting as he went, so long as pursued, until he reached a strong position some four miles in rear. He lost two of his men, supposed to have been captured. There were also two couriers missing, supposed to have been captured. He reports that Captain Scales, commanding Co. C, and Captain Rankin commanding Co. B, acted well, as did his entire command; but that private Green Little, of company B, and Corp'l Rankin same company, and Corp'l Reid, of company C, acted with great coolness and bravery.

Maj. W. J. Boggan, with four companies of the 43d N. C. Troops, was attacked on Core Creek by a regiment of the enemy, a portion of which succeeded in crossing the creek; but were afterwards repulsed and driven back across the creek with some loss. Maj. Boggan lost no one. He reports the following as having acted with great coolness and gallantry, and that with one or two exceptions his entire command acted with much bravery: Lieut. H. A. Meacon, company F, 43d N. C. Troops; Serg't Robert Southerland, company A, 43d N. C. Troops; Private Isaac Liles, company F, 43d N. C. Troops; Private E. R. Staton, company F, 43d N. C. Troops; James M. Foy, Co. A, 63d N. C. Cavalry.

I am, Major, very aespectfully,
JUNIUS DANIEL, Brig. General.

Embargo.—The Governor of South Carolina has issued his proclamation prohibiting, for the space of thirty days, from the 18th of March, 1863, the exportation beyond the limits of said State, any salt, bacon, pork, beef, corn, meal, wheat, flour, rice, peas, potatoes, or other provisions of any description whatever—with the usual exceptions.

Speculation in Tobacco.—The speculative "mania" in tobacco, rages fearfully here. Everybody, even down to boys and women, who can spare a dollar or two of the Confederate currency, are investing in the weed. Some buy the leaf, others the manufactured article, and many thousands have been expended for snuff and smoking tobacco. I hear of one house which has invested over $300,000 in manufactured tobacco, and investments to the extent of $75 and $100,000 are of every day occurrence. Although the article has gone up to fabulous prices already, the knowing ones will tell you that there is money in it yet, and the trade is more active to-day than it was two weeks ago.—*Rich. Cor. Petersburg Express.*

Reconstruction.—The tenacity with which the yankees cling to the idea of reconstructing the old Union, at the very moment they are devising schemes for prosecuting with new vigor the work of bloodshed and desolation, is one of the most astonishing things of this unparalleled war. For two years has our soil been drenched in the blood of our sons and brothers, our dwellings burned, our fields devastated, our women insulted and outraged, the very altars of our religion and even the tombs of our dead desecrated, and yet they expect us once more to hug to our hearts as brethren of the same political family the monsters who have committed these deeds. There can be no better proof of their own utter heartlessness than their belief that men can do such foul wrong to their dead kindred as reconstruction implies.

Rich. Dis.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, N. C., March 22.

Messrs Editors: A few more "long grabs" and I have pulled up here. I left Raleigh in company with my affectionate friend "Lemons," expecting to write my next from Newbern, but learned on the way that the movement of our troops was a *feint* both on the yankees and all other outsiders. I confess I was as badly sold as the yanks. At Goldsboro' I met up with Gen. Hill and staff and sundry other dignitaries and was honored with a drink of "old Apple" from the "— Jug." This jug is a huge structure, capable of holding three or four gallons and travels round occasionally free of rail road freight, for sick and wounded soldiers. It had no doubt dispensed its blessings freely as I found not exceeding a quart in it.

Kinston is a pretty place and is the centre of what was once a wealthy, thriving and intelligent country. I once heard when a boy how the place got its present name. It was first called Kingston or Kingstown, in honor of George the Third. During the last war with Great Britain, the citizens determined not to retain a memento of a ruler who had inflicted on them such wrongs. As the most pointed way of showing their hatred for King George and his country, they changed the name to *Kinston*.

The Neuse flows along the southern border of the town, and has furnished us large quantities of shad until the recent rain. I have been luxuriating in shad (making way with two or more each meal) until I no longer sigh with the poet:

"Oh! for some vast wilderness
Some boundless contiguity of *shad*,
Where rumor of *hunger* and *want of sleep*
Might never reach me more!"

I find that certain degraded specimens of humanity have been speaking in very disrespectful terms of my good looks and personal appearance. Now I would politely request these individuals to attend to their own business. A man should not be blamed because he happens to have big feet, or big hands and ears, or looks ugly.

Gen. Hill's headquarters are now at Goldsboro'. He believes in active operations and intends giving the yanks a lively time. He makes many pointed remarks and issues many pointed orders that cut deep and wide. The shrewd officer or cute old soldier who tries to come the "dodge" over him generally gets out second best. The guilty and innocent sometimes share alike his surplus satire and wrath; and pious, simple-minded officials on petty courts-martial are not unfrequently shocked at the summary manner in which he knocks all their carefully arranged proceedings into a cocked hat. Just before Gen. Hill left the army in Virginia Dan ——, chief musician in Iverson's Brigade, sent up a furlough for approval. The aforesaid Dan had devoted his time almost exclusively to music at Chapel Hill, and along with — ——, carried on an organized Band for several seasons, so that when Dan went into the army his appropriate sphere was music. Well, Dan thought as he had been so long inspiring his countrymen with the lays of martial music that he might claim a furlough with the rest, although he had killed no yanks. Imagine his chagrin when his furlough was returned, endorsed: "Respectfully disapproved. Shooters before tooters. D H. Hill, Maj Gen. Com'dg."

Daniel's Brigade is here at present and others are not far off. All the troops move about so much that when you see a regiment you can't tell when or where you may meet it again.

From Kinston to Newbern is from 34 to 36 miles by the different roads, of which there are four proper, all running between the Neuse and Trent rivers. The one next to the Neuse is called the "Neuse river road," the next "Dover road," the next the "Lower Trent road," and the other the "Upper Trent road." The Neuse heads in Caswell county and runs generally South-east near Wake Forest and some six miles East of Raleigh, by Smithfield, Goldsboro', Kinston, to Newbern, where it widens out into a bay and continues in the same direction for 25 miles, getting wider, and then turns North-east and uniting with Pamlico river (another name for Tar river near its mouth,) it forms Pamlico Sound, a large inland body of water separated from the main ocean by a long narrow strip of sand bank.

The Trent river heads in Duplin county and flows East through Jones county by Trenton and Pollocksville, and into the Neuse just below Newbern. The Trent is said to be navigable for small steamboats to Pollocksville, some 15 miles, and is distant from the Neuse opposite Kinston some 20 miles, South. The Neuse is navigable at high water to Goldsboro', and is now very effectually blockaded a few miles below Kinston. Core creek runs into the Neuse on the South side, some 20 miles perhaps above Newbern. Deep Gully is a small stream some 8 or 10 miles from Newbern and runs South into the Trent. This stream is a deep ravine on the road where Daniel's Brigade made their recent advance. Swift creek is on the North-east side of, and somewhat parallel with, the Neuse, and runs into it a few miles above Newbern. The road from Newbern to Washington runs from Newbern South of the Neuse and crosses it above the mouth of Swift creek—and crosses that stream at a village called Swift creek bridge.

It is said that Newbern is very strongly fortified and that there is a semi-circle of breast-works some mile or two west of the town, extending from the Neuse to the Trent. In front of this dirt and timber embankment it is said there is a wide deep ditch mostly filled with water, and at each end is stationed a gunboat, one in the Neuse and the other in the Trent. There are said to be fortifications on the East side of the river opposite Newbern, and also down the Railroad towards Morehead City; and some other gunboats anchored in the river near town. In the recent movement a portion of Daniel's command advanced between the Neuse and Trent, and Robertson with some cavalry went South of the Trent and tore up the Railroad below Newbern, while Pettigrew went down East of the Neuse with some troops, all converging in the vicinity of Newbern. Gen. Pettigrew found a fort on the East side of the river near Newbern, but occupied by a small force of infantry. None of the guns had been mounted though several were there. The permanent occupation of this place would have afforded ample opportunity to shell Newbern, but it was impossible to shelter his men from the gunboats near by. He fired for some time however on the fort and at the gunboats, but found it necessary to retire. It is reported that the enemy in the fort asked half an hour to consider whether to surrender, during which time the gunboats moved up to a better position, which forced our men to retire. Our troops displayed the gallantry of veterans at Deep Gully, where they encountered some artillery, 4 infantry companies and some outposts in a strong position. As the enemy saw our men about to charge they fled in the greatest confusion, carrying their cannon muzzle foremost, and scattering knapsacks, blankets, &c., as usual, which our boys gathered up eagerly. Some of our advance guard displayed great coolness and daring. The 43d Reg't, which is one of the finest regiments in service, attracted especial attention.

Marching in this country among the swamps and mud is worse and destroys health sooner than the tramp in Virginia. But there are two great luxuries the soldier finds here that he seldom gets in Virginia, light wood-knot fires and potatoes. In Virginia he has to nurse and blow his fire a long time to get it to burn, but here he can pile up a few knots, strike a match and in a few seconds it illuminates the surrounding woods. This was once literally the land of "milk and honey," and the goddess of plenty shed her sweetest smiles on its inhabitants. But now desolation and ruin, starvation and misery, pervade the hills, the waters and the very atmosphere. Scarcely do we see,

"One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,
To mark where a garden had been."

The finest plantations of our own Carolina have been almost blotted out of existence, and nothing remains of those old happy and hospitable homesteads but a pile of cinders and ashes, and naught disturbs the sad serenity of the scene but the hooting of the owl:

"For there the voice of mirth resounds no more,
A silent sadness through the place prevails;
The distant main alone is heard to roar,
The hollow chimneys hum with sudden gales.
"Vain was the widow's, vain the orphan's cry,
To touch *their* feelings or to soothe *their* rage—
Vain the fair drop that roll'd from beauty's eye,
Vain the dumb grief of supplicating age."

Truly yours, LONG GRABS.

A New Governor.—The Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Goodloe, one of the commissioners to adjust the claims of slave owners in the District of Columbia under the emancipation act, will probably be sent to North Carolina as Military Governor, vice Stanly. He is a native of that State, and holds decided anti-slavery views.

Indictments for Distilling Liquor.—We understand that the Grand Jury of Randolph county have found twenty indictments against different parties for distilling liquor contrary to the law of the State. One of the offenders has been brought to trial before Judge Heffin, and fined $15,000. Another indictment was subsequently found against the same individual for the same offence, and he was required to give bonds in the sum of $5,000 not to distil any more.

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

WAR NEWS.

From Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, March 21.—For three days the streets of Chattanooga have echoed with rumors of a somewhat startling character from the front. The pertinacity with which these are repeated induces us to believe that Rosecranz is actually changing his base. It is now confidently affirmed by parties from Tullahoma, that the enemy have evacuated Murfreesboro', which has been occupied by our cavalry. We are inclined to doubt the latter as premature, to say the least of it. Of the movement of the Federals in the direction of Columbia however, there seems to be no doubt. It is possibly the intention of Rosecranz to occupy lower central Tennessee, and either to force our troops upon the line of the river, or to unite with Grant.

Col. Cluke's regiment, we are informed by parties just though from Kentucky, has been doing a deal of mischief to the enemy in the region of Lexington, and along the lines of travel throughout the blue grass region.—*Rebel.*

From Fort Pemberton.—FORT PEMBERTON, March 20.—Gen. Loring has whipped the enemy back from this point, and they are now in full retreat for Yazoo Pass. Banks has fallen back to his fortified camps, and manifests no disposition to advance. Deserters continue to come in, and all report dissatisfaction in their camps.

From the West.—MOBILE, March 23.—The Memphis Appeal of the 21st inst. says that the packet steamer Natchez, with 1,300 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire on the 13th inst., on her trip up the Yazoo river.

The steamers Hartford and Monongahela were allowed to approach within 400 yards of our batteries at Grand Gulf, when we opened upon them, the vessels replying with broadsides, several times repeated. Parties were seen carrying the wounded below. No damage on our side.

One division of the yankee army left Memphis on Thursday the 13th, bound for the Yazoo Pass.

[The Hartford and Monongahela are the vessels which passed Fort Pemberton in "a crippled condition." They seem to have had their legs mended. When last heard of they had been to Natchez, threatening its bombardment.]

Another Raid by Capt. Mosby.—RICHMOND, March 23d.—Capt Mosby, of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, made another successful dash into the enemy's lines, on Tuesday last, at Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. The Yankees had a picket force at that point, consisting of a major, a captain, two lieutenants, and twenty-one privates, all of whom, together with their horses and other equipments, fell into the hands of the gallant Mosby without a struggle. The main body of the enemy was some five miles distant. The privates captured were paroled, the horses sent to camp, and the officers to the "Libby" prison in this city, where they arrived on Saturday evening.—*Dispatch.*

The Fight on the Rappahannock.—The late fight was a severe one. The enemy outnumbered us three to one. Our force actually engaged was not more than twelve hundred men. The fight opened with great spirit on both sides. The first charge made by our men was with the sabre. On dashing on the enemy they were discovered posted in great strength behind a stone fence, when the order was given for our men to fall back—turning obliquely to the right and left. Some of our men in advance charged over the fence and were thus made prisoners. The yankees poured a tremendous fire into our men, but so wild were their shots that not a man of ours was killed in the charge—the shots passing over their head. The charge was repeated a second and third time, when the enemy fled in great disorder. All accounts agree that the enemy's retreat was a perfect rout and panic.

Our loss is not so severe as was first reported. It is said that our total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed 120. Most of our wounded are but slightly injured—shot in the hand and arm. But very few indeed are seriously injured. The loss of the yankees is thought to have been very heavy. A party who assisted in burying their dead says that he alone buried sixty bodies, and that the ground was thickly strewn with the dead. The loss of prisoners on both sides was about equal—we losing about 30 and taking about the same number.

The enemy was undoubtedly routed badly—all accounts say this. It is believed that the yankees fell back in such flight because they thought that reinforcements were coming up to our side.

We hear that there was a fight, a day or two ago, near Purcellsville, between six of our men and fifteen of the enemy. Our men were barricaded in a house, but the yankees, after a running fire on both sides, brought up a reinforcement of 200 men, burnt the house, and captured the party. The house belonged to a Mr. Tompkins.—*Rich. Examiner, 23d.*

From Norfolk.—We learn direct from Norfolk that Gen. Burnside has turned up in command of the 9th army corps, about 17,000, at Newport News, and that he has moved his whole command to Suffolk, where he now commands about 32,000 troops.

Gen. Dix has ordered that no market carts enter Norfolk or Portsmouth, and that no provisions, except for the army, shall be sent to those cities. The city jail in Norfolk now contains many respectable lady prisoners and citizens from the neighborhood. Among the prisoners are Capt. Wrighting, of North Carolina, captured while on furlough, and now paralyzed; Lieut E. N. Mann, Adjutant of Col. Mallett's N. C. regiment, captured at Kinston.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Negroes at Old Point.—WHITE HOUSE, March 17.—We sometimes hear from the enemy. They have in the vicinity of Old Point twenty seven thousand stolen slaves; at Yorktown about ten thousand, and at Gloucester Point three thousand, who are dying rapidly with the small-pox and the black tongue.—*Correspondent Rich. Dispatch.*

Prisoners from the West.—Thirteen hundred and fifty-six Yankees including seventy-three commissioned officers, arrived on yesterday by special train from the West. They were captured by Gen. Earl Van Dorn, on the 5th inst. at Thompson's Crossing, Tennessee. There are amongst them four Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, and three Majors. They were lodged at the Libby Prison.—*Richmond Enquirer, 23d.*

The Steamer Georgiana.—Capt. Hudson and mate of the steamer Georgiana, and a boat's crew, went down to Sullivan's Island Saturday to save, if possible, a portion of the cargo. The party proceeded along the beach and discovered four of the blockading vessels close in and in such a position as to be able to rake the stranded steamer with their guns. Upon seeing our men approach the blockaders steamed up and commenced firing, most of their shot and shell striking upon and around the wreck. The enemy succeeded in completely riddling the Georgiana, and all hopes of saving